PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TEN PAGES]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,406—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1905, PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
11th Feb.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
24th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
11th "	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6394	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
8th "	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th "	EGYPT	7911	.....	.....
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	6394	VICTORIA	6522
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 3rd February, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Finschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,255	X	3rd March 1905.
ARMANA BEHIE	6,635	Guionnet	3 st March "

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH, MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 14th February, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR MORMUGAO, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,000 tons, on or about 9th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARDHA," 2,800 tons, on or about 17th February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 8th February, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet at Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st June 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	5th Mar. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† ERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905.
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,766	27th " "
*† TRIESTE	Capt. D. Mistrorigo	5,095	9th June 1905.

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 500

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	28th Feb, 1905,

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 950.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort.
All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	9th	February.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	25th	"
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	14th	March.
CIRCASSIA	Alex. Hal	6716	21st	"
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	22nd	April.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5100	29th	"
BRITANNIA	G. Garrick	3069	18th	May.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	7th	June.

The advertised rates [illegible] by a B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer [illegible]
[illegible] Co.
Passengers [illegible]
Gr[illegible]

A LUXURY TO SMOKERS.

BEING PERFECTLY WELL PREPARED TO KEEP DRY AND UNAFFECTED DURING THE MONSOONS.

CONTINENTAL HAVANA CIGARS.

			Rs. a.
BOUQUETS with Rings ...	25 in a box,	per box	8 0
VERAS (Gold Foil and Rings)	25 "	"	6 8
ROTHSCHILD'S FLOR FINE	50 "	"	10 0
FLOR DE ALMA, Silver Foil	25 "	"	4 0
LA SIRENE with Rings ...	25 "	"	3 0
ROTHSCHILD'S AMERICAN EAGLE	25 "	"	3 0
QUEEN'S (small size like Cigtts.)	50 "	"	4 0
PERFECTOS	50 "	"	3 8
SENSITIVAS	50 "	"	3 0
TRABUCOS	100 "	"	9 0
REGALIA DEL PRINCIPE...	100 "	"	7 8

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES :—
"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.
TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS :
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY;
80-82, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FITZGERALD BROS.' CIRCUS

AND MENAGERIE OF

HIGHLY EDUCATED ANIMALS.

THE GREATEST CIRCUS ORGANIZATION EVER HAVING VISITED THE EAST.

LOCATION: CRUICKSHANK ROAD.

COMMENCING

SATURDAY, FEB, 11TH.

The following Artists have been specially engaged from Europe and America for this Fitzgerald Bros. first Eastern tour:—

MANZONI

And his Wonderful Troupe of Educated DOGS.

THE CYCLE WHIZ

On the Tea Cup Track by 4 intrepid Riders.

Miss KATIE MONTGOMERY,

The daring bareback rider.

Miss FLORRIE MILNER, the revolving globe.

LA BELLE ROSE, Transformation Dancer,

Mdlle, MILLIE DAGMAR, Haute Ecole Rider,

WALHALLA & FAUST the musical wonders,

THE 3 TYLERS, Sensational Risley Performers.

LITTLE BERTIE & WALDROR,

Ariel trapize artists,

CARDELLO & SHAND, the bounding Jockeys,

THE WALHALLAS, Continental Clown.

The great Troupe of black Hungarian Horses introduced by Mr. Montgomery.

THE HIGH JUMPING HORSES.

New Haven (Record Beudingo Show, 1903, 6-11)

STOCKMAN & CADET,

THE GREATEST WILD ANIMAL ACTS IN THE WORLD.

From Carl Hagenbeck's, Hamburg.

THE MARVELLOUS LION AND ELEPHANT ACT.

The Perfection of Animal Training.

After doing several sensational tricks this act finishes by the Elephant mounting a tricycle with the Lion on his back and peddling several times round the ring.

THE WONDERFUL TIGER AND HORSE PERFORMANCE.

The only TIGER riding a Jockey act.

THE COMIC ELEPHANT AND PONY.

These acts take place in a specially constructed ring 40 feet diameter with iron bars 18 feet high introduced by HERR ERNST ZAPF.

The above Artists will appear in conjunction with the great Circus Company of Riders, Leapers, Acrobats, Artiellsts, Clowns, Dumnies, Pedroes, etc., etc.

The splendid Orchestra conducted by the renowned Cornet Soloist

HERR VON DER MENDEN.

PRICES.

	Rs. as.
Boxes, 6 seats	24 0
Single seats in Boxes and front Circle	4 0
Chairs on raised platform	3 0
2nd Chairs	2 0
Stalls	1 0
Gallery, natives only	0 8

Box Office at:—SOUNDY & Co.

Where Plan is now on view.

HAL GEORGE, Representative.

S. S. "CITY OF OXFORD."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 8th February, 1905.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for WASHING TROOPBEDDING, &c, by CONTRACT at BOMBAY for one year during 1905-06 will be received by the DIRECTOR of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE at his Office in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., Gun Fire, of MONDAY, the 13th February 1905, after which hour no Tender will be received.

For further particulars see Bombay "Government Gazette" of the 1st Dec. 1904, or apply to the undersigned.

G. H. HEWETT.
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1904.

TEAS. TEAS.

MAY BLOSSOM TEA.

The present most popular brand is the Mayblossom Tea.

SOLE AGENTS:—

CROFT MODY & CO.,

BOMBAY.

RETAIL AGENTS:—

DENISON & CO.,

BOMBAY

R. SCOTT & CO. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Street, Hamam Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as SIRDAR'S GUNJ and the OLD SECRETARIAT, formerly the property of the late NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E., and purchased in February, 1885, by him from Government and now consisting of five very substantial buildings covering an area of 12,129 square yards, as follows:—

1. KARNAL CASTLE (Old Secretariat Building) Apollo and Hamam Streets, together with 812 sq. yards of vacant land. The building comprises ground floor used as offices with two floors above also occupied as offices.

2. GUJARAT PALACE, Apollo and Bruce Streets together with 1224 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in about 1852 and comprises four floors. The ground floor is used for shops and offices and 3 floors above are used for offices and residential quarters.

3. HAMS MANZIL, Hamamam—Dean Streets. The building was erected in 1853 and comprises ground floor used for shops and offices with two floors above occupied as offices and chambers.

4. BAHAMAHAL, Dean and Tamarind Streets together with 757 sq. yards of vacant land. The building which was erected in 1893, comprises ground floor used as offices and two upper Stories used as offices and chambers.

5. KADIR MAKAN, Tamarind and Bruce Streets, together with 932 sq. yards of vacant land. The building was erected in 1891 and comprises two stories namely a ground floor and 1st floor used as shops and offices.

6. PLOT of vacant land 800 sq. yards in area having a frontage of 120 yards on Bruce Street.

The Sole Executor of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., is prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the above either as a whole or in the lots set out above.

Further particulars as to rental outgoings, etc., and orders for inspection can be obtained on application from the Sirdar Diler Jungs Agency, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Offers should be sent in to the Sole Executor or to Messrs. CRAWFORD, BROWN and Co., 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay, Solicitors, for the Executor. In the event of any offer or offers being accepted such acceptance will be subject to the provision that a formal contract for sale and purchase with all necessary provisions as to title completion, etc., shall be entered into.—Dated this 9th day of February, 1905.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Solicitors to to the Sole Executor of the Estate of the late
NAWAB SIRDAR DILER JUNG BAHADUR, C. I. E.

NOTICE.

CLOSING OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVAL YARD AT TRINCOMALEE.

IMPORTANT LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT STORES.

BY ORDER OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE ADMIRALTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the undermentioned Naval Victualling, Medical and Works Department Stores WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at His Majesty's Naval Yard, Trincomalee, on MONDAY, 27th February next, and following days, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., viz:—

Large and valuable stocks of Timber and Timber materials comprising—Teak, fir and oak Dantzic elm, English and Canada, mahogany, pine, New Zealand, deals spruce and deck spars Oregon and Norway hand masts, lignum vitæ etc, etc, etc.

Powerful yard Steam Launch 52½ feet long, 40 h. p. in perfect working order.

Water tank to carry 15 tons fitted with Lift and Force Pump.

Lighter built of teak to carry 20 tons.

BOATS.

Gig	24 feet	1 No.
"	26 "	1 "
"	27 "	1 "
"	28 "	1 "
Skiff	18 "	1 "

With necessary fittings.

Countermining Launch (new) 42 feet 1 No.
Countermining Launch (old but 1 No. newly sheathed.)
Cutter harbour service, 30 feet, 1 No.

FIRE ENGINES.

(In working order.)

1 Valiant steam by Merryweather.
2 Manuals.
Machine pile driving.
Set of boring tools,
Lathe, turning and screwcutting.
Weighing Machines.
Steel yards.
Spong's Patent Fire Extinguishers 10 No.
Timber waggons.
Hospital ambulance carriage.
Yard carts, Trolleys, wheel-barrows, etc.
Anchors with stocks, 17 No. ranging from 18 to 80 cwt.
Chain cable, over 700 fms ranging from 1" to 2 1/8," together with gear, such as shackles, etc.

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4 Vavasseur, 2 No.
6 pdr Frame Stand. 1 No.
Tubes, brass, for Boilers.
Oil, cocoanut, 5,500 galls.
Oil, gingelly, 2,600 galls.
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Cotton in bale.
Tar.
Pitch.
Cement.
Tallow,
Iron casks.
Grapnels:
Torpedo poles and gear.
Old cordage.
Old flags and bunting.
Old Tents.
Zinc slabs.
Old leather and Canvas hoses
Pit saws.
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Old coal, sacks and shovels.
Winches, portable large, 3 No.
Old iron.
Old metal.

Residential and Office Furniture of all kinds, including beds, bedding, almirahs, tables, chairs, lounges, book-cases, clocks, cutlery, table-linen, glass, crockery, cooking utensils, desks, knee-hole tables, copying presses, stools, etc etc.

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And also a quantity of Hospital Furniture, miscellaneous drugs and medical stores.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

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and Officer in charge of the Naval Yard.
H. M. Naval Yard, Trincomalee, 23rd January, 1905.

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They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

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Manager.

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3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled also for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.
CALCUTTA.

M. D. URABIN,
GLASS WORKS,
GABLONZ a N. BOHEMIA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

GLASS BANGLES, TUMBLERS, PRISMS, SALT-STANDS, KNIFE-RESTS, IMITATIONS OF CORAL BEADS AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

Well introduced and well situated AGENTS WANTED all over India.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 9	37 13	21
22	23 0	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 13	38 1	23
24	23 2	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	33 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 5	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 9	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	68 4	52 5	43 16	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 2	53 8	45 5	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 8	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The Life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 38, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE EXCHANGE STERLING TABLE.

NOW READY.

PRICE Rs. 2.

THE *Bombay Gazette* STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE is a small neatly bound BOOK covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1s. 4 23-32d. The Book will, it is found, supply a long-felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and six months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

The cheapest, best, and most convenient.—*Vide* Press notices]

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

"CORVIN."

NATURAL PURGATIVE MINERAL-WATER OF KOOS.

One of the best and most popular PURGATIVE WATERS OF HUNGARY AWARDED ALREADY PRIZES AT SIX EXHIBITIONS, is proved by many of the most eminent physicians to be an excellent remedy.

The invaluable good qualities of the purgative Mineral-Water "CORVIN" are:

No disagreeable after-taste!
No vomiting!
No drastic but a mild and sure effect!

All those who have once tried it, prefer it to all other purgative Mineral-Waters.
For adults ½—1 glass is sufficient.
12 Annas per bottle.

Sole Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Frome. 2299 tons, Captain F McKay, will sail to-day for Karachi with a general cargo.

THE steamer Auchon Crag. 3541 tons Captain Reid cleared yesterday for Calcutta in Ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umballa, 3426 tons, Captain C Hugill, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Japan ports, with a general and Mr Miller and 40 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lindenfels, 1862 tons, Captain I K Brokslock, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Shahnoor, 2198 tons Captain J E Davison arrived in harbour to day from Jeddah via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Hoseinee 993 tons Captain F D Lorne, arrived in harbour to day from Jeddah with a general cargo and 147 deck passengers. During the voyage she experienced strong northerly winds and moderate Sea.

THE Anchor Line steamer Britannia 1939 tons Captain J A Campbell, will sail to-day for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Port said—Mr Hodgkinson, and Dr Rickett. For Marseilles Lieut B E Crockett, and Capt and Mrs A C Stewart and infant. For Liverpool—Mr and Mrs T W Bennett, and child Mr Fitz Simmonds, and 42 deck.

THE City Line steamer City of Oxford, 2203 tons, Captain E Hailey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool 11th January. With a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs McDonald, Miss L K Newton, Miss M Newton, Miss Dawson, Miss Pitman, Miss A Bowles. The Hon R T P Butler, Mr R H Casement, Mr J Neilson, Mr J Weber and 2 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEB. 8.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130		Cracknl		W & A Graham & Co
Lancaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Kasara	505	Chappel			M M & Co
Dumra	767		Williams		M M & Co
Arcadia	3514	Cubitt			Aden P & O Co
Goalpara	1359		Tipper		M M & Co
Islanda	337	Brooks			M M & Co
Hygra	881	Knudsen			
Craigard	2128	Milburn			W & A Graham & Co
Falls of Keltie	2150	King			Andrew Yule & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Davison			E Tejshoy
Hoseinee	993	Lorne			Bo & P S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Clan Macarthur...2505 Gray ...Aden...11 2 E Tajbhoy & Co
B Prowe ...1299 McKay ...Kchi ...9-2 K Nixon & Co
F G Macdonald...3112...Haywood...Havre, &c 27-2 F M & Co
H Sultan...1784 Burmeister...Zanzibar...12-2 A Strandes
M Nubia...3444 Tillard ...Shanghai...22-2 P & O Co
N Heighington...1827 Toft ...Aden ...12-2 B & P S N Co
O Deu of Airlie...Camming ...Havre...10-2 K N & Co
P Clan Buchanan...1217 Cowie...N F...F Muir & Co
Q Gloamin...2219 eamouth N F...10-2...W & A Graham & Co

P. DOCK M. DRY DOCK.

Puri...643 Ahmed ...Mangalore...10-2 Shpd & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Courland...760...Ebranim ...C Ports...9-2...Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati ...524 ... Ahmed...Mangalore...10-2...Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Britannia	1579	Garrick	L'pool	9-2	W & A G & Co
1	Tievtein	2555		Goidsmith ...China	15-2	P & O Co
3	D Balduino	3014	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	G Crocco
4	Ischia	2784	Magnozini	China	17-2	G crocco
6	Bulimba	1607	Helpatrick	Zanzibar	11-2	M M & Co
7	Morocco	2306	Boxhall	Karachi	11-2	F Muir & Co
9	Warfburg	3009	Schmidt	Kchi	17-2	Glade & Co
12	Macedonia	5245	Bennett	London	4-3	P & O Co
15	Shadwell	2593	Tointon	Antwerp	18-2	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Hoseinee s	Lorne	Jeddah, Jan 24
	Shahnoor s	Davison	Jeddah, via Karachi
	Lindeneals s	Brokslock	Calcutta, Jan 27
	City of Oxford s	Halley	Liverpool, Jan 11

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai, &c
	Themistocles s	Feensma	Amsterdam
	Imogen s	Edward	Cudalore
	Marsa s	Kelway	Antwerp
	Lord Kelvin s	Beckel y	Calcutta
	Umballa s	Hugill	Rangoon & Japan
	Anchencrag s	Reid	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Britannia, Campbell, for Marseilles, &c
" Prome, Mackay, for Karrachi

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	From
2	Ataka	Calcutta
2	Umlazi	Calcutta
3	Clan Stuart	Liverpool

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line s s Clan Menzies arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the of the 6th instant.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 8th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Den of airlie s—44 bales Wool Bhowan Hurbhom 1640 cwts myraballams Arjoon Khimjee; 6000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 65 bales wool David Sassoon and Co; 44 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton waste N Peerbhoy

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—162 bales hemp Kiddle Peeve and Co; 3130 cwts myraballams A Khimjee; 500 cwts myraballams P Jethabhoy; 7035 cwts myraballams David Sassoon and Co; 3140 cwts myraballams W Becher; 2000 cwts bone-meal R Kaderbhoy

FOR HAVRE.

Den of airlie sH403 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 2000 cwts linseed Ernst Lama and Co; 110 bales cotton The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—1 pot rose oil Dewjee Nathoo and Co

FOR GENOA.

D Co Balduino s—200 bales cotton Watter Pavri and Co; 4092 cwt gingellyseed John Fasheri; 100 bales cotton G Tejpal and Co; 4291 cwts gingellyseed J Fachiri; 680 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR NAPLES

Dco Balduino s—200 bales cotton Bloschcek and Co; 100 bales cotton Goddum and Co: 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR COPENHAGEN

Morocco s—100 cwts poppyseed J Fachiri

FOR CATANIA.

Dco Balduino s—300 bales cotton Gdddum and Co

FOR BARCELONA.

Britannia s 100 bales cotton Ralli Brothers; 350 bales cotton Volkart Bros

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Co Balduino s—750 cwts gingellyseed John Fachiri

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—800 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist C Homonjee and Co; 400 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co

Tientsen s—40 bales twist M M Essabhoy 2750 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 1250 cwts onion S Ramjee

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—300 bales twist N J Abraham; 600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 250 bales twist J David; 50 bales twist Sliss E Sassoon

FOR KOBE.

Tientsin s—100 bales cotton Seth and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tientsin s—8 bales aloe fibre M Framjee; 750 bales cotton Ralli Bros

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, FEB. 7.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 11-16	=	unchange
2½ do. Rentes	£99 1-2	=	do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£107	=	do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Unfaced Rupee Paper	£65 13-16	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	23 1-4	=	do
2 months hence	27 7-8	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York			
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·17	=	+ 1
Berlin "	20·19	=	unchanged
New York Demand			
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
" " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 3-4 per cent	=	do
	3 per cent	=	do
LETTERS—			
Day to day loans	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	2 3-8 per cent	=	do

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 3-4 value

WHEAT—
White Delhi 31 J.-F., sellers
White Karachi 29 3-4 J.-F., sellers } easier
Red Karachi 29 3-8 J.-F. sellers

BARLEY—
Yellow Guzerat 35 A.-M., value
Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2 A.-M. nominal } firm
Brown 32 F.-M. nominal

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 1-4 F.-M. buyers firmer.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers—"Dardania," "R. Rubattino, and "Scottish Monarch"

In **Liverpool**.—Cotton Market closed easier East Indian dull. Manchester firm. Total sales 10,000. Spot 4·16 plus 15. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 11-16 plus 1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export, 2,000. Imports 12,000. Futures closed steady.

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April	April-May
3·98 + 8	4·01 + 8	4·05 + 8
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·07 + 7	4·10 + 8	4·12 + 4
Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·13 + 7	4·14 + 7	4·15 + 7

Receipts at U S Ports	18,000
Do. last year	27,000
Exports to Great Britain	15,000
Do do Continent	nil

IN NEW YORK—
Spot 7·30 + 5 Bear pressure largely from New Orleans
Futures, month of March 7·40 — 3
Do. do. July 7·55 — 4

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 7 7-16
Futures, month of May 7·39 —
Do. do. Aug. 7·47 — 8
Tone at close steady.

East Indian cotton quotations are all 1-16th higher than the last list, wired on 11th January.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 3 p. m., on Tuesday, 7th February, 1905:—

Cotton	18,011 bales.
Wheat	33,215 owts.
Linseed	15,220 "
Rape, Kal and Mustard	6,424 "
Gingellyseed	20,902 "
Poppyseed	294 "
Megoundaito	4,738 "
Castorseed	3,013 "
Rice	11,556 "
Myrabolams	11,054 "
Oilcake seed	15,559 "
Mowraseed	322 "
Gram	1,551 "
Joowar	15,928 "
Maize	250 "

BOMBAY, FEB. 8.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4 1-32d
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.				1s. 4 1-4
Do	6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	1 8 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	138
Shanghai	30	do	do	194
Japan	30	do	do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·6
1st Settlement 1st March	98·6

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 2nd February	6	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 24th January	6	do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone.	Firm.	Rs. a. p.	
Ready		5 14 0	
Rapeseed.—Tone.	Firm.		
Brown Cawnpore.	Ready.	5 5 6	
Yellow Cawnpore.	Ready	5 13-14	
Yellow Guzerat.	Ready	5 15 0	
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.			
Ready		6 4 0	
Castorseed—Tone firm.			
Ready		29 0 0	

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.

Howree Khandeish	Rs.	44
15 per cent Mixed		43
25 per cent.	"	42
50 per cent.	"	40
Black Kutnee	"	37

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		quiet.
Estimated sales	bales	10,000
Imports	do.	15,000

Feb.-Mch.	Mch.-Apl.	Apl.-May
3·92 —4	3·97 —4	4·01 —4
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·03 —4	4·05 —4	4·08 —4
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov
4·09 —4	4·10 —4	4·11 —4

COTTON.—The local market has again eased off as buyers are withdrawing. A large business was done yesterday chiefly on account of Japan. The closing quotation for Broach Good at Colaba is Rs. 203.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	170	160	... Ready	25 Feb
Bengals (M.G.) (Ry. terms)	173	163	...	do
Sind-Punjab M G.	...	173	163 ...	do
Oomrawatee (desepts) (M.-G.)	180	174	...	do
Khandeish do.	...	170	164	do
Jalgaon do	...	172	166	do
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)				
Karanja do. do do.	181	175	...	do
Akola do. do. do.				
Oomra, good staple (M.G.)	188	182	...	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	182	176	...	do
Nagpore and Kampti do	184	178	...	do
Broach (M.-G.)	206	201	...	25 Feb.
Do. do	210	...	206	15-25 March
Dharwar (S.-G)	...	...	192	25 May
Westerns	...	...	182	do

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	Easier
Surats	Dull
Good Bhownuggree	3 23-32
The Manchester Market has been	Firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 11-16
2½ per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	107
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 13-16
Bar Silver	23 1-4

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Dépot, 23, Farringdon Road London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BHAYA—MODY—At Alibag on Wednesday, the 8th instant, Mr. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Bhaya, of Mhow, to Bodabai, 2nd daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Dossabhoy Mody.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—ABEL—January 9, at Kensington (London-England), T Herbert Wright, P W D, India (retired), to Mrs Lilie Abel, widow of the late A J Abel, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAVE—January 29, at Ootacamund, the wife of G H Cave, of a son.

THOMAS—January 2, at Calcutta, the wife of R J P Thomas, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

HEARD—PALMER—January 24, at Christ Church, Simla, by the Rev E J Warlew, M A, Captain Richard Heard, I M S, to Sophie, daughter of the late Rev Rodney Drake Palmer, B A, and grand-daughter of the late Mr John Mitchell, of Forcett Park, Yorkshire, and Glassel, Deeside, N B.

DEATHS.

BALDWIN—January 30, at Mardan, Cyril Melfort, infant son of Major and Mrs. G. M. Baldwin, aged 16 months.

MOLLOY—1 February, at Lugano of pneumonia, Colonel Edward Molloy, C. B., late of the 5th Goorkha Rifles.

PECTORAL

COUGH SYRUP.

An efficient and speedy remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOARSENESS, SHORTNESS of BREATH, &c. Its effects are immediate in dissolving and expelling the congealed Phlegm.

DIRECTIONS,

One or two tea-spoonfuls every 3 or 4 hours.

Re 1 per bottle.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 1-56m., 2-14a. Low water, 8-8m., 7-54a.
First Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.
Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.
Clerical and Lay Conference, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m.
Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, School of Art, 8 a.m. to 8-30 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning at 10-30 o'clock.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45 o'clock.

DEPARTURE.—Maharani Shrimant Luximibai Saheb of Akalkote left Bombay for her capital on Tuesday night.

THE EXHIBITION WATER-CHUTE.—As it is found necessary to clear the ground soon, the Committee of the Bombay Exhibition regret it will not be possible to continue the Water-Chute any longer.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles and specially superscribed correspondence for Lamu, Mombassa, Ibo, Chinde, Dar-es-salaam, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s, Bulimba, will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a. m, on Friday, the 10th instant.

HOUSE-BREAKING IN BOMBAY.—Isaac Ismail, a commission agent, has reported to the police the theft of currency notes, cash and ornaments of the value of Rs. 674 from a box in his shop in Jakeria Street on Monday.—The house of Radhabai, a Hindu woman, residing at Girgaum Back Road, was broken into on the 3rd instant and gold and silver ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 715 were stolen from a box in the room.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted and fined one Asharam Bhawani, a Hindu milkman, Rs. 50 on the charge of fraudulently using short weights. The accused supplied milk and curds to the 113th Native Infantry at Marine Lines. Suspicion led to the examination of the weights used by the accused, and they were found shorter than the standard weights.

JAPANESE WAR RELIEF FUND.—The following sums have been received towards the Indore Branch of the Japanese War Relief Fund:—Amount previously acknowledged, Rs. 944-12-9: Shrimant Sardar Narayan Rao Balia Saheb, Indore, Rs 15; W. F. Nicol, Esq., Superintendent, General Workshop, Indore, Rs 11; Rao Saheb Gopal Rao Vishwas Rao, late Karbhari, Dhar, Rs 10; Mr. Ramsuchit Choube, Benares, Rs 10; Keshavlalji Amin Chandwasa, Rs 10; amount less than Rs 10, Rs 139 8-0; total Rs 1,040-5-9.

MUSIC AT MESSRS. GREEN AND CO.—The band of the 113th Infantry will play; the following programme of music this evening at Messrs. Green and Co.'s Restaurant:—

March	Ma Li'l Tot by W H Myddleton
Lancers	Up West W Williams
Valse	Junherren Tause Gung'l
Selection	Geisha S Jones
Gavotte	Entrancing Boggetto
Extract	Hosannah S Spindon
Song	The song you sang to me J L Molloy
Valse	Ideala P Busalossi

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6 Apollo Street at 5-15 p. m., when the following papers will be read.—(1) Shells (b) Their uses to Man, by E. Comber, F.Z.S.; (2) King-Crows and Mynas as Mess-mates, by D. Dewar, I.C.S.; (3) Occurrence of the Scaup Duck (Nyroca marila) in India, by Capt. F. Wall, I.M.S., C.M.Z.S.; (4) Egg-eating Cobras, by E. Brook-Fox; (5) Locusts. The Colouring of "Acridium peregrinum," by Cecil E. C. Fischer, I.F.S.; (6) The Habits of the Leaf Butterfly (Kallima), by E. Ernest Green, F.E.S.; (7) The Breeding Seasons of Big Game in India, by A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.; (8) Notes on the Houbara, by R. H. Heath C.E.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Kansondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector McDermott, of the P. and V. Docks, charged one Alex Pedro Fernandes, a Goanese dock labourer, with theft of a brass watercap from the P. and O. s. s. Malta, which sailed this morning. It appeared that the accused went on board the steamer as a labourer and while returning he was seen to carry something hidden under his vest. Suspicion led to his arrest. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted six previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to fifteen months' hard labour, two months' to be spent in solitary confinement, and to report his residence to the police for two years after his release from jail.

PROWALLAS HEAVILY FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Framroze Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody and another—Payne and Co. Rs 15; Tyabji D and Co—Damodardas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandrawandas and others—Edgelow G and W and Daphtary and F and Jamsetjee and R 294.04—Dikshit D and S—Parthekar Govind Vaidya vs Premchand Roychand and Co—Edgelow G and W and N M Cama 125.04—Payne and Co—Jugmohundas Vandrawandas vs Tookersey Shamji—Daphtary and F and Edgelow G and W

Testamentary Suits.

1'.01—Sorabjee and J Bai Membalbai widow vs Canjee Waljee—Madhowjee and H.
19.04—Malvi H and M Jamnadas Bhagwandas vs Datram Balkissen—K J Billimoria.
20.04—Tyabjee D and Co—Chabildas Narrondas vs Bai Hurabai widow—Bicknell M and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

791.04—Bicknell M and R—Framji Shapurji Patuck and others vs Framji Edulji Daver—Payne and Co—Part heard
117.04—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General vs Bai Sudha alias Mcoghilal Madhowji and K—Part heard
395—01—Daphtary and F—Thakersey Shamji and others vs The Lord Reay Mills Company Limited—Matubhay J and M and Dikshit D and S—Part heard
426.04—Hiralal and D—Balmuji Sadhashiv Sujit and another vs Jankibai widow—K and J Billimoria—Part heard
782-04—Muljee and D—Nanbai widow vs Jamnadas Bhagwandas—Malvi H and M
766-04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Mcrarjee vs Ranchordas Dharsey—Little and Co
771.04—Edgelow G and W—Dayachand Sakulchand vs Adam Hajee Jackeria—Thakurdas and Co
468.04—Payne and Co—Hunsraj Mcrarji vs Mungibai widow—Little and Co
2a7-04—Bicknell M and M—Tribhowardas Kalliendas Gajjar vs Ramanlal Gordhundas Gugger—Payne and Co.

Do not be deluded into neglecting a little cold nasal catarrh or expectoration. If you do; it will finally become too late for treatment. Morrhuol Creosote cures catarrh and dries up secretions which cause expectoration.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

THE replayed last Tuesday evening, resulted in a win for the John Connon School by two goals to nil. Both teams showed improved form, but the shooting was weak. The game was fast, but both sides seemed to be out of condition, and with a few exceptions, it cannot be said that the play was anything like up to the standard expected.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.

For dismissal.

186.98—Thakurdas and Co—Kooiambai vs Ajbai—Little and Co
173.04—Mansukhlal J and H—Haji Haroon Ebrahim and others vs Franklin H Aitkaide—Edgelow G and W
663.04—Unvalla and P—Kaikhushroo Burjorjee Choksey v Gordhundas Wa. hji—Molla and M
438, 17103.04—Mulla and M—Gordhandas Waghji vs Kaikhushroo Burjorji Choksey—Unvalla and P
617, 2295-04—In person—Bhavanji Thakursey and others vs Khimji Nathu and others—Ardeser H D and Co

For Consent Decree.

186.03—Bhaishunker K and G—Jitmal Ramanand and another vs Surajmal Dhanalal—In person
621.02—Mansukhlal J and H and Little and Co—Gordhundas Radhakisson and vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—M and

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The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, FEB. 9, 1905.

INDIA AND COTTON GROWING.

AN important return is appended to the official account of the proceedings of the Board of Agriculture at Pusa last month, dealing with the attempts which have been made to extend the cultivation and improve the quality of Indian cotton. Every province is reported upon and the results, though not great, cannot but afford some satisfaction to the British Cotton-Growing Association. The Bombay Presidency, including Native States, is shown to have some five million acres under cotton, and the Central Provinces a million and a quarter. Other provinces do not give the extent of land devoted to cotton-growing, but the figures are published in the usual periodical returns of the Revenue Department and are easily ascertainable. The output of Bombay, however, equals one-third of the total outturn of India, so, roughly, the cotton area of India may be stated at fifteen million acres and the outturn at three million bales. Bombay has now conducted experiments for the improvement of cotton for five successive years. Rozi, Wagad and Lalio, Surtee-Broach, Goghari, Barsi, Kumpta and Dharwar-American are the varieties grown, and the work of improving them has proceeded along the following lines:—Selection of individual plants, some for quality of fibre, others for largeness of yield, from the cotton crops on the farms; the crossing of one indigenous variety with itself or with a second indigenous variety; crossing of indigenous varieties with exotics; the introduction of exotic varieties to be grown as field crops and the distribution of sound and pure seed to cultivators. In the selection of individual plants, owing to a succession of bad seasons, no marked advance has been made, but a more vigorous method is now being used, and, given average seasons, definite improvement is expected to follow, as the process of selection will be extended to the fields of cultivators with a view to obtaining more rapidly a workable quality of seed of an improved type. The second and third objects have seen some success, but the introduction of exotic cotton gives promise of valuable results, one of the Egyptian varieties on the Dhoro Naro farm having yielded about five hundred pounds of ginned fibre per acre over an unmanured area of between three and four acres. Egyptian plants on this farm yielded very promising results and it is expected that if deterioration occurs at all, its course will not be rapid. Pure seed of four varieties have been distributed in the Dharwar and Ahmedabad districts.

In the United Provinces some improvement is recorded, and it is believed that this is the result mainly of careful cultivation and the quality of the land used. There is not believed to be any prospect of material improvement from the imperfect and generalized methods of selection recommended by the Government of India, which are regarded as suitable only where the cotton is fairly good to start with. The methods of selection are, however, being followed with the idea that possibly further deterioration may be prevented in the tracts where the selected seed is distributed. The Provincial Director of Agriculture expresses his willingness in the coming season to try any varieties that are suggested which have not already been discarded on sufficient grounds, but says he is unable to suggest any fresh varieties for trial. Hybridisation with the American varieties growing on the Government farm has uniformly failed to produce any effect. Of Bengal we are told that cotton is not a field crop, and the operations of the Department are to be directed to the determination whether it can be successfully grown as a field crop before cultivators are induced to grow it as such. Special pains will also be taken to select the seed of the best local variety for distribution to growers. Madras has several varieties of cotton of commercial value, but as to the selection of seed during the current season nothing definite has been decided on, and as far as certain parts of the presidency are concerned, the crop will be so bad as to make it practically useless to attempt anything. Little, it is considered, will be possible during the current official year, as the picking season is later. But the proposals of the Director are to concentrate all available hands on the work in different tracts successively, and after choosing fields to set them to select as much "kapas" as possible from the best plants, these kapas to be carefully examined and sorted and then ginned and the seed sold later on to growers. In Burma the development or improvement of cotton has not been attempted on serious scientific lines. Casual experiments have been made with exotics like Sea Island and Egyptian, but without any great measure of success. During the present year further experiments are being made, but it is felt that there are two great problems with regard to cotton in Burma. The first is the increase of area, and second, the improvement of the staple. The first, the Provincial Director holds, must be left largely to the natural trend of cultivation, though it is fairly certain that the high cost of labour will always be a serious handicap to development on a large scale. Measures are being taken to carry out the orders of the Government of India for the selection of seed, but no high degree of success is expected this year.

The Punjab report deals at length with provincial experiments with American cottons, the results of which are regarded as encouraging and as offering useful lessons as to cultivation. Experiments on a somewhat extensive scale show that there is good reason to persevere with the American varieties. All acclimatised Americans did well, though the newly imported Americans germinated less evenly. They are, however, promising. Egyptians and Bombays are only expected to yield an insignificant, if any, outturn. Cawnpore experiments have shown that Americans can be grown in Northern India, but the problem that is to be solved is whether they can be grown in the Punjab as a remunerative crop. Further experiments are forthwith to be made. In the Central Provinces more cotton could be produced if suitable tracts were provided with feeder railways. The Department of Agriculture is urged to make a cotton survey, with a view to ascertaining what tracts seem primarily to be suited to cotton, by an examination of the local conditions of soil, rainfall, temperature and the like. Only coarse cotton is grown, though encouraging experiments with other varieties have been carried on. Experiments are in progress to test the methods of cultivation, different kind of manures, rotation of crops, seed selection and the like, but they have as yet failed in finding out any important practical improvements over the best native methods. There are many parts where the cultivation does not reach a high standard, more particularly in tracts where the extension of cotton is of a comparatively recent date. In some of these parts small demonstration farms have been opened to teach the ryots the best means of cultivation. Some impression has been made, but it is recognised that years of steady work are required to introduce new methods into general use. Several proposals are made by the Director, among them one to the effect that Government should start at least one cotton farm to take up the lines of work most likely to give useful results, a strong expert staff being appointed for the purpose. Of Assam it is written that, although it would not be correct to say there is no cotton grown in the country, it is produced under conditions totally different from those in provinces where cotton is a prominent crop. It is of too short a staple for spinning, but is largely used for mixture with wool. Attempts have been made to improve the product but with little success, and Mr. Henniker, the Director of Agriculture, thinks that as in Assam the bulk of the rainfall occurs in a period of seven months, it will be generally conceded that it is not a province to be looked to for any appreciable supply of the long-stapled fine cotton so much in demand by spinners.

THE GROWTH OF BANKING.

THE publication of the reports of the great joint-stock banks at home is bearing eloquent witness to the magnitude and lucrativeness of modern banking business. In view of this it may not be uninteresting to see to what extent the present organisation and management of banking is fitted for the immensely larger business which it may be called upon to undertake, and to forecast, if possible, the changes and developments which may be necessary to make banking an even more adequate and efficient auxiliary to trade than it is. It is scarcely eighty years since joint-stock banks, which now do the greater part of the banking business of the country, were legalised; and it is only sixty years since the existing charter of the Bank of England settled the lines upon which the whole banking business of the country has since been conducted. The great joint-stock which have established branch offices by the score and the hundred in almost every part of the United Kingdom have grown to their present dimensions mainly in the time of a single generation. During the last quarter of a century the number of bank offices has been doubled, the actual number in 1878 being 3,554 and in 1903, 7,046. The movement has proceeded with increasing momentum, nearly one-fourth of the total number of offices having been opened within the last nine years. Some idea of the increasing volume of business transacted by these banks may be gathered from the returns of the London and the Provincial Bankers' clearing-houses. The general movement of the London clearings, including town and country cheques, show alternations of decline and advance during the last twenty-four years, but each advance has carried the total volume of clearings to a higher level than the previous advance. In 1881 the total London clearings amounted to £6,357,059,000. A decline from this level began in 1882, which continued until 1885, when a new advance set in which has continued uninterruptedly, with the exception of a slight recoil in 1900, up to last year, when the total clearings reached £10,564,197,000—an increase of £444,372,000, or 4·39 per cent. over 1903, and the largest total on record. In addition to this London business, the clearings of the Provincial Bankers' clearing-houses at Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Birmingham, and Bristol amounted in 1904 to about £609,000,000. These transactions represent the settlement of more than a hundred millions of accounts without the use of either coins or bank-notes. Such being the progress of banking during the last twenty-five or thirty years, what is the outlook for the next quarter of a century? Will the number of offices opened go on increasing? Will the turn-over go on increasing at the rate shown in the London and the Provincial Clearing-houses' returns, and will 1930 see the total annual clearings approach the sum of twenty thousand millions? Many things may happen to retard or stimulate this advance. Amalgamation is drawing the business into fewer organisations and centralising its control in London. Joint-stock banks are invading the province of savings banks and dipping into that great mass of wage-earners and small tradesmen which has hitherto been outside the range of banking operations. The multiplication of offices and the process of amalgamation will probably continue to some extent, but on the whole the movement will have spent itself in a few years. There are few villages that are not now supplied with banking facilities. In many cases the movement is already overdone, and branch offices are carried on at a loss to their head offices. Some outcry is now made about the keen competition for business, and amalgamation is looked upon as a means of reducing this rivalry. In the more distant future it may be that the principle of co-operation will enter more largely into the organisation of banking, and if the great banks do not actually become co-operative banks, they may adopt some of the principles and methods of co-operation.

MR. BRODRICK ON INDIA.

Too much importance must never be attached to postprandial oratory, but generally speaking Mr. Brodrick has, very indefinitely perhaps, indicated what he would like to do for India—if he has the opportunity. He agrees with the Viceroy as to the necessity of improving the educational facilities, reducing taxation and making Municipal improvements. He asks for a generous consideration—we presume he means a still more generous consideration of Indian questions. And he said there was no body of men to whom the British nation owed greater praise than to its Indian servants, by which, we suppose, he meant Anglo-Indian officials and Indian troops. But this is not clear. As to the demand that India shall have a fair voice in the fiscal re-arrangements, Mr. Brodrick made no new claim. Mr. Chamberlain at the very outset declared that India would be consulted, and, indeed, representations on the subject went Home long ago. He made no promise and held out no hope as to the realisation of the aims of the Congress and those it represents. The only thing we gather from the telegraphic summary of the speech which reaches us is that Mr. Brodrick is anxious to deal fairly by this country. And doubtless he will if the present Government is returned to power after the coming General Election and if he is again offered the portfolio of India. But all this is very problematical. So we must take the speech at its true value—a very amiable piece of after-dinner oratory.

AFTER a trial extending over three days, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor and a Special Jury at the first Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, Carl Von der Linden was unanimously found guilty last evening of the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Nadler, and of the attempted murder of his wife, Mrs. Linden. The jury added to their verdict a recommendation to mercy on the ground of the great and continued provocation the accused had received. His Lordship sentenced him to transportation for life.

WIRELESS telegraphy has now been established between Diamond Island and Port Blair direct.

A NEW wire nail machine is said to have been perfected by a Birmingham concern which will turn out 90,000 to 100,000 finished wire nails per hour.

THE new United States magazine rifles, model of 1903, are being turned out at Springfield and Rock Island at the rate of about 500 a day. The West Point cadets are using them and it is expected that the entire regular army will be equipped about January 1.

IN witness of the extraordinary state of the weather in Upper India, it may be stated that polo has been stopped for days at Mardan, where the Guides' two grounds are under snow, while at Rawalpindi even no game was possible some days last week owing to similar conditions.

AN almost incredible story of attachment to a spot, sacred because it was once home, comes from Rhosmarket, a village about three miles from Milford Haven. Mrs. Martha Davies spent her married life there in the cottage in which she was born. Her husband is dead, and her four children are scattered. Several years ago the house fell into decay, and was condemned as unfit for habitation. Its solitary inmate refused to leave, but was evicted. She went no further than the garden, however. There she lived in the midst of her crumbling furniture. The new house is now finished and inhabited, and the widow has been driven from the garden with her few belongings. But still she lingers near, and has settled herself on the wide grassy fringe of the country road, so as to be within sight at any rate of the only spot she has ever known as home. Her only shelter is a bedstead partly covered. She exists on 2s. a week, which she receives from the board of guardians.

THE close connection between curling and daftness recalls the priceless dictum of the "Saturday Review" that "the ideal golfer is an idiot." The recently issued Annual of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club for 1904-1905, establishes that this truth is admitted by the leaders themselves. In accepting their nominations of vice-presidents, the Very Rev. Dr. Gillespie, of Mouswald, ex-Moderator of the Kirk of Scotland, and Dr. Russell, of Ontario, who is at the head of a lunatic asylum, with 1,200 patients, spoke respectively:—"I have been an enthusiastic curler all my life. In fact, my friends say I am daft about curling, but though I am daft about curling I am not connected with a lunatic asylum": "I do preside over a large lunatic asylum in Canada. We have a curling club there also, and after long experience and close observation, I have come to this conclusion—that in order to be a first-class curler, you require to be about three-fourths daft."

THE business enterprise of the north of Ireland is a source of mixed feeling in the south, but there are times when it provokes derision rather than envy. One of these occasions is reported by a wine firm in the City. Wishing to extend its connection in Belfast, it advertised to that effect in a well-known paper there, and got a sheaf of replies which may fairly be said to have staggered it. They all dwelt on the predominant influence the applicants possessed over the local "pork trade," and it dawned on the advertisers that they were suffering from a misprint of the virulent order. They had the mistake corrected and got another sheaf of answers. Many of these were from the same "influential" people as before, and the advertising firm wonders how port and pork are reconciled under the same roof. It is expressing the conviction that the applicants would still have persisted if the commodity in question had been poplins, porphyry, or porridge.

IT is a noteworthy list which is published, apparently on some kind of official authority, of those Unionist members who are not seeking re-election to the next Parliament. We need only cite the names of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir Richard Jebb, Mr. Ritchie, Sir William Walrond, Sir John Colomb, Sir William Houldsworth, Mr. Grant Lawson, Sir Herbert Maxwell, and Lord George Hamilton (whom some oversight has omitted) to illustrate the personal losses with which the party is threatened at the General Election. We dare say there are promising men ready to take the places of many of these older hands in the constituencies, and the difficulties connected with the Fiscal Question have doubtless led in some cases to what would otherwise be premature retirements. But observes the "Pall Mall Gazette" the great influence in producing so large a number of changes (they are seventy-six in all) is undoubtedly the growing stress of Parliamentary life. A political career is nowadays one of the severest types of hard labour, and men who are past middle age find it impossible to reconcile it with the leisure to which years and inclination unite in pointing them.

THE WELL-TO-DO AS SEEN BY THE PHYSICIAN.

THEIR "NERVES."

IT is the fact that hardly a lustrum passes without the identification of one or two nervous maladies previously unknown. It is also true that these are not difficult to distinguish and could hardly have been overlooked by such great observers in the past as Thomas Sydenham had they been rife in his time. Certain students, amongst them being Dr. Max Nordau, who thinks we are all going to the dogs therefore conclude that our nervous systems are in process of breaking down, and presumably, that the earth is on the way to becoming a peripatetic madhouse.

Personally I do not share this view, believing that these new nervous maladies are due to the same agents as those of the past, but that, in the complexity of modern conditions, these agents are liable to produce a more varied set of results than formerly. But in referring to these maladies and to the pessimistic inference from them I have not yet made any allusion to the subject proper of this article.

In the present state of neurology—which, owing to the inherent insolubility of the problem of consciousness, must remain imperfect till the latest day, writes a Physician in the "Pall Mall Gazette"—we distinguish very sharply between two great classes of nervous disorder, the organic and the functional. By an organic disorder we mean one in which there is a visible, material change somewhere in the nervous system—a degeneration, a tumour, or what not. With this class, to which these new maladies belong, I have here no concern save to assert, with what I believe to be justifiable dogmatism, that hypnotism, suggestion, faith-healing, Christian Science, and all other psychic influences whatever are impotent to heal a ruptured nerve-fibre or to rejuvenate a degenerate nerve-cell.

But in talking of the nerves of the well-to-do I refer, of course, to what we call functional disease. We mean to indicate that the malady is not one of structure—that the microscope could detect no change—but is merely one of function. These cases which appear to be daily increasing, belong to a totally different category from that of organic disease; but, before going further, I must devote a paragraph to a much-abused and etymologically indefensible term.

The word hysteria should be abandoned, as any dictionary will indicate to you, for the excellent reason that the disorder which we call hysteria is common amongst men. The name is as bad as it can be. Nowadays we strip it of any innuendo and oftener use the term functional nervous disease, or neuromimesis. This last is a very good name, for we find that these disorders mimic every known form of organic nervous disease—a very remarkable fact, and one of no little difficulty in practice.

Now, hysteria, or neuromimesis, is a reality; there is all the difference in the world between hysteria and malingering or shamming. Furthermore, the sufferings of the hysterical patient are very real, and may be very acute. He or she, therefore, deserves our sincere sympathy: yet nothing, such is the paradox can be more harmful than sympathy. It is our duty, if possible, to feel sympathetic but appear hard-hearted.

But this plea in defence of the sufferer from "nerves" and all the imaginary disorders that may be subsumed under that term—the imaginary being real to the imaginer—does not prevent us from saying very hard words about the genesis of these disorders.

We must try to be fair, and admit that certain people, of whom the number is probably increasing, are almost foredoomed to hysteria. They are born with unstable nervous systems which may only with difficulty be guarded against hysteria or sheer insanity. But probably the majority of cases of nerves are due, in a sense, to the subject's own fault.

If we look broadly at organic nervous disease, we find its main incidence in persons exposed to hard conditions. Their work is excessive; their food badly chosen or inadequate; their cares overwhelming; their sleep too scant. They suffer from overstrain, from over-use of the nervous system.

Now, if we take a similar view of neuromimesis, or "nerves," we find a precisely opposite state of things. The majority of the subjects are well-to-do. Their conditions of life are too easy: they suffer from underwork, lack of interest, lack of nervous exercise, and excessive sleep. Hence it is that there is a feminine preponderance of these patients. Of course, it must be understood that there are many exceptions to these generalisations, but they are true in the main.

It is, of course, an illustration of the old truth, "In medio tutissimus ibis." Overwork is a bad thing, but underwork is not much better. It is a law of biology that disuse of an organ tends to its atrophy, and that some measure of vital effort is essential to health. The well-to-do have long ago discovered this: and if they can find no useful outlet for their energies, they invent useless ones. The men go in for sport—shooting, hunting, athletics and the women are wisely following suit, I have not yet met a hysterical cricketer. The people who suffer are those who naturally tend towards indolence and who spend much of their time in boredom and ennui—to which introspection is often added, "Nerves" is the result.

Having become possessed of a malady, the next thing, of course, is to be cured. And it is plain that the appropriate cure for what is at bottom, a psychical condition will be not physical, but psychical: not drugs or the knife, but faith.

The new psychology has searchingly analysed and distinguished a fact which it calls, suggestion. We are not amenable to this influence whilst in the hypnotic state, but it is in action at all times. It is a factor in the success of all living art, which Count Tolstoy has defined as that by which emotion of some kind is conveyed from one man to another. It largely explains the psychology of the crowd and the power of oratory; and it is of enormous importance in medicine.

It is absurd to gibe at faith-healing and Christian Science as if there were no need to explain their vogue. There must be some portion of truth somewhere embedded in any craze or cult: it must at least answer to some requirement of human nature; and this, Christian Science assuredly does. Here, again the distinction between organic nervous disease, involving material changes in material structures and functional disease with no such changes, is all-important. Christian Science cannot remove a blood-clot, but it can certainly cure hysteria.

In point of fact, the cure of "nerves" is always essentially psychical. The most successful method, not even excepting Mrs. Eddy's, is that which goes by the name of the distinguished American physician and author, Dr. Weir-Mitchell. We call it the Weir-Mitchell treatment, and the public calls it the rest-cure. It includes, I admit, certain dietetic regulations, and also systematic massage, the latter being mainly a substitute for the ordinary exercise which cannot be taken during this badly-named rest-cure. But the essential part of the treatment is isolation. The patient, in point of fact, was being killed by kindness and the way to cure him is to cut him off from all his relatives and friends to exclude the possibility of his hearing a single word or seeing a single gesture of sympathy, and to provide him, as sole companion, with a cheerful, strong-minded nurse. It is not rest he needs, but a more bracing psychical environment. The value of this treatment is enormous, even in its most meagre forms. The mere isolation in a side-room of a hysterical girl who is making no progress in the large ward of a hospital will often do more for her than all other lines of treatment put together. And yet I must insist that, in our heart of hearts, we should be very sorry for her.

It is a most lamentable thing that all these manifestations of so-called hysteria should be increasing in frequency in Anglo-Saxondom. France of course which give us the great Charcot is the proper home of hysteria, but nowadays the malady is invading the sterner race, north of the Channel and its Transatlantic cousins. In Protestant countries, we may guess, the less emotional type of religion is inadequate in these conditions, and must be supplemented; so that Christian Science may be expected to flourish in England and the States rather than in Roman Catholic countries, where there is really no room for it.

REIGN OF TERROR.

STRIKE RIOTS CONTINUE.

THE REFORM PROPOSALS.

REVISION OF PRESS LAWS.

M. TREPOFF AND THE STUDENTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Numbers of murders are taking place by blacklegs at Warsaw. Some handfuls of men working at the mills which were re-opened at Lodz were so terrorized that the employers decided to re-close them indefinitely.

Eighty-four people were killed and wounded yesterday.

Strike disturbances have begun at Radom and the neighbouring town of Skargizka.

The Tsar has approved the recommendations of the Council of Ministers for a revision of the Press laws by a widely representative committee and for various restrictions of the Minister of the Interior's rights regarding the same meanwhile.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

Reuter wires from St. Petersburg that Father Gapon is known to be in Switzerland.

M. Trepoff has summoned the Curator of the Educational Department and informed him that he is determined to put down academic anarchy, and that all students and scholars refusing to return to their studies tranquilly will be summarily expelled, and if the professors sympathised with the students education at St. Petersburg would cease.

A Decree issued by the Tsar appoints M. Kobeko Councillor of the Empire, as President of an influential committee to revise the censorship of Press laws.

PLAGUE AT LIVERPOOL.

Case on the "Crewe Hall."

A fatal plague case has occurred at Liverpool on board the steamer Crewe Hall from Rangoon.

MR. LEE AT EASTLEIGH.

Mr. Lee, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, speaking again at Eastleigh, referred to the extraordinary outcry made over his last speech, which, he said, was a plain recital of certain naval reforms, and the meaning had been read into it that never existed It had suggested no threat, and no foreign Power could take exception to it.

ADMIRAL TOGO AFLOAT AGAIN.

Admiral Togo has arrived at Kure and hoists his flag on board the Mikasa immediately.

CAPTURE OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

The British steamer Easterig, bound to Vladivostock with coals, has been captured at Hokkaido.

THE PORTE AND THE P WERS.

A remarkable struggle has taken place between the German and French Embassies at Constantinople to induce the Porte to expend a considerable proportion of the projected new loan of five millions from the Ottoman Bank upon guns in their respective countries. It has ended in a victory for Germany, the Porte having consented to buy Krupp guns. Thereupon M. Constans notified to the Porte that the Paris market was closed against the new loan, and the Ottoman Bank withdrew from the whole transaction.

The Deutsche Bank is now offering to assist the Treasury.

THE BENGAL MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Arrangements are now complete for the Motor Car trials to-morrow and Friday. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant-Governor, acts as starter for the cars and the route has been flagged out to Burdwan. Elaborate rules for the guidance of competitors are published.

STEEL ROLLING IN INDIA.

NEW INDUSTRY IN BENGAL.

The production of rolled steel on a commercial scale from indigenous raw materials has commenced at Barrakar, where five hundred tons are now being successfully turned out weekly, besides one thousand tons of pig-iron.

THE POST OFFICE D. D.-G.

Mr. Maxwell, Deputy Director-General of the Post Office, will proceed home on leave in April. Mr Harrison, C. S., who is due back from leave, will probably officiate.

THE BENGAL COTTON CROP.

The official estimate of the Bengal cotton crop is just over five and a quarter million pounds.

CAVALRY sabres last a long time, but the supply on hand at the close of the Civil War in the Philippines, has been exhausted and 20,000 are being made. Scabbards will be browned instead of black nickeled, as the nickeling peels. During the year, 5,000 machetes were bought for use in the Philippines, where the dense undergrowth renders them necessary.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITAIN'S TRADE WITH INDIA.

An After-Dinner Debate.

BANQUET TO MR. BRODRICK.

INDIA AND THE FISCAL QUESTION.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

A dinner was given last night to Mr. Brodrick by the Imperial Industries Club at De-Keyser's Hotel, and was followed by a debate on British trade with India.

Among the guests present were Lord Reay, Sir George Hayter Chubb, Sir John Bingham, Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Sir Thomas Brooke Hitching, Sir George Birdwood, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir West Ridgeway, Sir Henry Fowler, and the Marquis of Bath.

Mr. Keswick, who opened the debate, urged the foundation of an Indian Navy.

Mr. Brodrick said the recent progress of Indian trade was unparalleled in the history of the Empire, yet it would never be a Yellow Peril to England, although it had chased certain foreign imports out of England, for instance tea.

India, he said, must have a fair voice in the fiscal deliberations of the country. One of our first duties should be to improve the education of the people of India, next to make Municipal improvements, and next to relieve the burdens of the people.

He pleaded for a generous consideration of Indian questions, and said there was no body of men to whom the British nation owed greater praise than to its Indian servants.

We were now at a junction of Indian and English trade, and he believed the paths of both would be together.

Sir H. Fowler refused to admit that England had fallen short in her duties to India. Our trade with India, he said, is a growing power, and it is quite clear that in any fiscal arrangements India cannot be left out in the cold.

THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

MR. W. L. HARVEY TO BE SECRETARY.

APPOINTMENT FOR ANOTHER BOMBAY MAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the new Department of Commerce and Industry, and Mr. F. Noel Paton, Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, has been appointed Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.

LATER.

The post of Director-General of Commercial Intelligence in the Department of Commerce and Industry to which Mr. Noel Paton has been appointed will, it is understood, include as branches the Bureau of Statistics started by Mr. O'Conor and now conducted by Mr. Robertson and the Bureau of Economic Products started by Sir George Watt and now run by Mr. Burkill.

Mr. Hewett's Department is now fast taking shape. It now occupies the old Foreign Office in Calcutta, where the staffs are being got together.

SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At next Friday's meeting of His Excellency the Viceroy's Legislative Council Mr. Richards will move the passing of the small Universities Bill introduced last week, and Mr. Gokhale will oppose and ask various questions. The amendments standing in Mr. Gokhale's name are for an adjournment of the Bill "sine die," or failing this, until the 24th instant, and failing both of these, that the Bill do not apply to the Bombay University. Mr. Gokhale's questions are—(1) for the publication of the instructions given to the Chancellors regarding the recently issued notifications, (2) for information as to any consultation by Government of their Legal Advisers regarding the legality of these notifications, and (3) for information whether Government has ever in the past had to move the legislature to legislate for validating the action taken by the executive authority under Acts passed by the legislature, and if so, how often, and under what circumstances.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

The name of the Secretary to the new Railway Board may be expected to be announced very shortly.

THE ILLNESS OF MR. BURHILL.

Mr. Burhill, Reporter on Economic Products, who has been down with enteric at Hyderabad, is convalescent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

General Macdonald, Commanding the Presidency Brigade, proceeds home on leave in April.

Lieutenant Woodham, 76th Punjabis, is appointed Commandant, 2nd Battalion Nayar Brigade.

Lieutenant Cobbor, 18th Infantry, has been selected for appointment to the 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Lieutenant Cochrane, Indian Army, is posted to the Northern Command on restoration to the full pay list.

Major H. McA. Johnston, 15th Lancers, is appointed 2nd-in-command of that Regiment.

Major-General Parsons, Inspector-General of Artillery in India, has been granted seven months' leave from the 15th April next.

ARRIVALS.—February 8.

Major W P Brett, R E, from Madras.
Lieut J Oyly, 119th Infantry, from Baroda.
Captain H Gidney, I M S, from Deesa.
Colonel H Godfrey, 109th Infantry, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—February 8.

Lieut-Colonel J A Tanner, R E, A A G, R E, to Kirkee.
Captain G H Taylor, 2—39th Garhwal Rifles, to Delhi.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay.

GARRISON PARADE AT POONA.

PRESENTATION OF DECORATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 8.

A ceremonial parade of the combined garrisons of Poona and Kirkee was held on the general parade ground at Poona this morning in connection with the presentation of decorations and medals to five distinguished officers and men by the Lieut.-General of the Western Command. Some time before the troops assembled the ropes were lined with spectators, and at a quarter to eight Major-General Richardson, Commanding the 6th Division, was on the ground with his staff ready to receive the Lieutenant-General. At the appointed hour Sir Archibald Hunter, accompanied by Captain Fraser, A. M. S., Lord Montgomerie, A.-D.-C., General Greenfield, D. A. G., Colonel Swan, C. B., A. A. G., Captain Holbrook, D. A. A. G., and Colonel Bromfield, A. Q. M. G., and escorted by a detachment of native cavalry rode up. His arrival was announced by a salute of fifteen guns from the 42nd Battery which was in action on the south. The troops were formed up in three sides of a square. The Cavalry were in mass and the 3rd Sappers and Miners in line of companies in columns of sections facing north. The Royal Field Artillery in line of batteries were at close intervals, and the Mounted Infantry faced south. The First Infantry Brigade under Lieutenant-Colonel Cahusac, consisting of the East Lancashire Regiment, the 94th Russell's, Infantry and the 107th Pioneers, and the 2nd Infantry Brigade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carey, comprising the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and the 121st Pioneers were formed up in line of quarter columns facing west. The bands were massed in the rear of the Infantry.

Sir Archibald Hunter, accompanied by Major General Richardson and their respective staffs at once advanced to the centre of the square, when the troops saluted and the presentations took place.

The following are the names of those who were presented for decoration :—

Major General Smith-Dorrien, D. S. O., Commanding Quetta Division—Decoration of Companion of the Order of the Bath for services in South Africa.

Colonel S. Munro, C. B., Commanding 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders—Decoration of Companion of the Bath for services in South Africa.

Colonel J. C. Swan, C. B, Assistant Adjutant General, Western Command—Somaliland Medal.

Sergeant Breuster, D. A. A. G's office. Western Command—Somaliland Medal.

Driver Bhiwa Jairam 13th Mule Corps—Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in action at Jisballa, Somaliland, on the 10th January 1904, when he though severely wounded in the arm, retained hold of panic-stricken mules carrying panniers and dressings of Section D. No. 13 British Field Hospital, and prevented them from stampeding with others.

The Lieutenant-General dismounted, and Colone Greenfield having read the King's warrant authorizing the presentations, Sir Archibald Hunter pinned the medals on to each of the recipients, who were decorated in the order given above. In presenting C. B's to General Smith-Dorrien and Colone Munro, the Lieutenant-General explained that he would have liked to have presented each with his decoration at the head of his respective unit, but circumstances prevented this and he had perforce to bring them to Poona. He also congratulated Sergeant Breuster, and with regard to Muleteer Driver Bhiwa Jairam, the Lieutenant-General addressed the assembled troops in Hindustani, recounting his conspicuous gallantry in Somaliland. It should be added that Colonel Munro was distinguished at the parade by the finest breast of medals possessed by any British officer in India.

After the presentation the Lieutenant-General and Staff rode to the saluting base and here decorated Muleteer Bhiwa Jairam and stood by his side to receive the honour of the march past due to him. General Smith-Dorrien was also mounted alongside the Lieutenant-General. Major-General Richardson and the Divisional Staff led the march past. The 33rd Light Cavalry went past in column of squadrons, the three Batteries of Royal Field Artillery in column of Batteries, the mounted Infantry all looking eminently serviceable after the steady and sound training in column, the sections of the 3rd Sappers and Miners in column of companies and the Infantry regiments in double companies. The march past of all the troops was characterised by the utmost precision and was admirable throughout. After marching past the troops returned direct to quarters.

THE PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

POONA, FEB. 8.

The seventh day of the meeting opened this morning a quarter of an hour late owing to the heavy mist which hung about and there was bad light till 10-30. In Match 20 for the British Championship Lieutenant Price annexed the 1st prize with a good score of 34. He started with 3 and had the misfortune in the next shot to make the inner, his last three shots being bulls. The 125th Napier Rifles have undoubtedly shown up well and have some crack shots among officers and men. Private McMillan had a bit of bad luck in this match, though he made the same score as Sergeant Green, who secured the 2nd prize. Private McMillan's scoring was remarkable, in that he made six consecutive bulls, but spoilt his chance in his last shot, which was a magpie. The highest aggregate for the British Championship up to this morning is that of Bombr May, of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, Color Sergeant Johnstone, A. and S. H., with 2 points less coming next. The following are some of the best aggregate scores for the British Championship at 200 yards, 500 yards, 600 yards, 800 yards and 900 yards :—Bombr May, Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 157 points, Color Sergeant Johnstone, A. and S. Highlanders, 155, Private Underdown, Royal Scots, 154, Sergeant Major Renton, M. I. School, Poona, 152, Private Mowatt, A. and S. Highlanders, 152, Color Sergeant Tyndall, A. and S. Highlanders, 150, Sergeant Major Thompson, B. B. Volunteers, 148, Sergeant Sims, A. and S. Highlanders, 148, Private McMillan, Royal Scots, 147, Lce Corporal Ferguson Seaforth Highlanders, 147, Lce.-Corpl. Harvey, Seaforth Highlanders, 147, Armourer Sergt. Brown, 147, Sergt. Major Kenny, School of Musketry, 146.

Match 20.—Championship, 900 yards. Lieut. Price, 125th Napier Rifles, 34 points, Rs. 50; Sergt. Green, Nagpur Vols, 33, Rs. 30, Pte. McMillan, 2nd R. S., 33, Rs. 20, Lce.-Corpl. Donaghue, Connaught Rangers, 32. Rs. 10, Col. Sergt. Tyndall, A. and S. Highlanders, 33, Rs. 10, Pte. Burnett, R. S. 32, Rs. 10, Pte. McLaren, Seaforth. Highlanders, 31, Rs 5, Pte. Clanahan, Seaforth Highlanders, 31, Rs. 5, Pte. Peake, R. S, 31, Rs 5, Sergt. D. Mellow, B. B. Vols, 31, Rs 5, Pte. Mowatt, A. and S. Highlanders, 31, Rs 5, Bombr May, Bombay Vol. Artillery, 31, Rs. 5, Armourer Sergt. Brown, 31, Rs. 5, Colr. Sergt. Evans, A. and S. Highlanders, 30, Rs. 5, Lce.-Corpl. Haywood, 1st B. B. Vols, 30, Rs. 3, Seven others made 30 points.

Several team matches were shot off this afternoon. The competition was keen and interesting. The following are the results :—

Match 3—Skirmishers. East Lancashire won with 37 points, the Connaught Rangers scoring 17 points.

Match 8—Long Range Competition. A. and S. Highlanders, 46 points, Rs 100. Also competed—Seaforth Highlanders 40 points, B. B. Vol. 39, E. Lancashire 28, Connaught Rangers 27.

Match 36—Skirmishers. 108th Infantry, 33 points, won the first prize. Also competed—84th Punjabis 18 points, 104th Rifles and 125th Rifles.

Match 40.—Long Range Competition. 74th Punjabis, 63 points, won the silver cup. Also competed—112th Infantry, 59 points, 108th Rifles, 52, 125th Rifles, 23, 109th Infantry.

Match 51—Championship, 900 yards. Sepoy Mahomed Hoosein, 81st Panjabis, 34 points, Rs. 30, Lance Naik Mahomed Khan, 3rd S. and M., 34 Rs. 25; Sepoy Kishen Sing, 109th Infantry, 33 Rs. 10; Lance Naik Rambaksh, 104th Infantry, 33, Rs. 10; Lance Naik Inayat Ullah Khan, 33, Rs. 10.

PICTURES.

A visit to the Art Exhibition of 1905 is not precisely an exhilarating experience, but the ingenious mind can find many reasons to account for this without denying to Art in India, and in the Bombay Presidency in particular, its legitimate influence. The Industrial Exhibition with its picture gallery filiale may have absorbed both energy and work that might have been expended or hung in the School of Art. Another reason might be found in the almost unmitigated badness of the displays of the last few years. The Exhibition of 1904 about touched the lowest depths that painting could reach, and it is not impossible that the painters grew diffident of their very uncertain powers and sent in less, or that the judges, exasperated at the quality of the work set before them, exercised more justice than mercy. If so, we congratulate them, for justice to the few results in mercy to the many. But whatever the cause, a round of the two rooms, that now suffice for the pictures hung in the School of Art, though still far from being a tour of intellectual force, is not so dispiriting as in the last three or four years. There are fewer irredeemably bad pictures and many that are a pleasure to look at. There is still and always will be a divergence of opinion between the purchasing public and the judging few, for we see "sold" and "sold" again on many canvases that the critics have passed by in silence. In viewing those that have had medals and commendation, high or low, we have to remember very often as an excuse for the judges' awards that a picture, however good, has to be painted within certain limits as to time, place and subject before it can obtain the prize allotted to the particular section in which it is placed. This reconciles our wondering mind and eye to many apparent incongruities. One remarkable instance of this is No. 115 in oils, "Through the Desert Sands of Bikanir," which is commended. Here the camels are so deplorably wooden in appearance that if they are true to nature there must be a special breed of camels in Bikanir worthy the attention of the Natural History Society. The haze over the desert is good, but there is a painful regularity about the horticultural or rocky developments in the sand. "Foggy Evening, River Padda" (No. 17), painted by J. P. Ganooly and valued by him at Rs. 1,000, is a very fine picture, though the expanse of canvas given to the fog overbalances the action in the foreground and due proportion is thus lost. That this can be done, however, with admirable effect any one knows who has seen Rosa Bonheur's magnificent painting of "Lions in the Desert." for there the desert spreads lonely and wide before you in a great canvas, and the first feeling is that the lions are nowhere, but inspection renders them to your gaze, creeping over uneven ground in the left centre; they are slinking away in the waste of desert, giving the gazer the idea of the immensity of their habitat. Once that is grasped the title of the picture is justified. The first canvas hung in the Oil Colours Room is a portrait of a sober sweet-faced Hindu little maid with the legend "commended" in its frame. A native who has exhibited nothing else has done this, and he can certainly hope to do much in portrait painting with a freer brush. Other portraits (No. 6) commended, and No. 107 in this section suggests at once a good likeness. They also have been painted by a native, M. C. Jeejeena. Oil seems more tempting to native artists as a medium than water colours, in which section few have exhibited.

Of studies in and around Bombay there are many in the Oils room, notably those of Mr. J. Berriman Vears, who has over half a dozen interesting pictures, some justly appreciated by buyers. Mr. R. J. Kent has three warm-tinted pictures, "Evening Bombay" and "The Afterglow" and "Morning." N. G. Mantri has the old familiar scene in a "Street in Bombay." K. S. Chudeker's "Bombay Back-Bay Street" is commended. The stones retaining the bank of the bay do not please the critic, as stones, they seem cast in much too smooth and regular a mould, not unlike gigantic bull's eyes, but the rest of the picture deserves praise. "The Fortune Teller," by A. D. Tavaria, has a well-drawn face, but it did not meet with approval. J. P. Gangooly's "At the Temple Door" does not seem to us to be on a level with much of his other work, but it gained a prize. The pictures exhibited by Major Wilson and painted by L. H. Smyth make in both Oils and Water Colours interesting series of scenes. Some were painted in India and some in England, yet the characteristics are the same. The sea had equal charms for the artist in Cornwall and in India. "A Grey Day" and "The Cornish Coast," both highly commended, have one strong green wave curling over the grey tide, taking the high lights of the picture and flinging from its translucent emerald curve the feathery foam. This wave, as we shall see, occurs again and again both in this artist's work and in Major Wilson's own. We have Cornwall in water colours as well by the same artist, and the same wave in different curves and different lights, but always well painted. Col. C. L. Wilson has many pictures of the same 'scapes painted by himself, either of the same sea with its waves tumbling in various degrees of fury or calm, or peaceful harbour scenes and all are pleasing pictures Six charming sketches are exhibited by Dr. A. M. Benson, one of which gained a prize, "Gorez Village on the Gilgit Road." In these all the effect of a facile brush is visible, one that transfers with firm, light and rapid touch to the paper the precise effect desired. The Kashmir bits are selected with the eye of a lover of Nature and of Art. One must be both to succeed as well. Her "Gorez Village" is just as it looks in life. No need to make its simplicity more picturesque. It leans comfortably against its rocky bluff in brown dilapidation. The other sketches are excellent, morsels again of Kashmir or of Baltistan. A valley between two hill-sides, delicately clad in green and brown, or a tender expanse of pearly water with sloping shores in the distance, nothing in the foreground to heighten the fine perspective, but the scene as it lies on calm summer days. "The Jhelum Ravine" is a great divide treated generously in its narrow limits. "The Pir Panjab" a delicate peaceful scene, softly lighted, with the snows showing faintly in the middle distance.

To go back to the oils. Mr. Paul Gerhardt gained a prize with his shikar scene in which the late Mr. Fleischer figures. Mr. J. Berriman Vears' "Duke's Nose" is commended. It shows admirable boldness in outline, the colour on the hills is daring but true, as it shows in the intense days before the rains. No. 47, a Landscape, by J. P. Virji, is highly commended, but has rather too smooth an effect to please. Mrs. Dimmock has three exhibits; of her "Cassia Flowers" and the "Gold Mohur," the latter is the more successful picture. A portrait by S. P. Agasker which was highly commended deserved that verdict for its good likeness to the original. Near by is hung the most unhappy dog in the world trying to efface himself against what appears to be a door post. What may be called a humorous as well as a strictly local picture is No. 106, "Police Raid on a Betting Club," for which subject a prize was allotted and won by this effort. The Bombay police force figures most realistically, and every type of native is represented; the cards lie in profusion on the tables and money too, and yet the painting is not a good one. It is to be hoped that the faces are not true portraits, or libel cases will fill the court list.

No. 125, "Temple Siri Road, Bombay" in the Water Colours' section has deservedly taken a prize. That temple should be handsomely endowed by artists, for it has withstood attacks from battalions of them tempted by its easy access and the grateful shade on the Siri road. Here it has been gently and well treated by Mrs. Crommelin. Colonel H. H Hart's pictures are always welcome. He works equally well in the warm tones of evening on water or shore, or in the cool early morning tints. His "Gorsiz," for which he had a silver medal, is a very happy effect, so is "Shadipure" with its clear light, and three sketches framed together, "Pampur, Naopur and Sapor" are most charming things. "Baramula" view was highly commended, but all his pictures deserve praise. Nos. 144 (highly commended) "Wandering Tribe" and 153 "A Brehui Encampment" by Mrs. O'Hara are pleasing sketches. There is but one member of the "tribe" extant and that rather a sorry one, but the pictures make an interesting pair and are sold. The same lady's "Juniper Trees" is a most pleasing stretch. Mrs. R. Broome, with 151 and 136, exhibits two different scenes, one Himalayan, the other in Savoy, both ethereal in colouring, the blue mountains breaking through the wreaths of white cloud in which they are wrapped. Mrs. O'Hara's 163 "Shadipur" is a clear cool picture of Kashmir scenery. Mrs. P. E. Percival's Lyme Regis (170) shows sea and hill with tender evening lights and is highly commended. Her "Kew Gardens" is strikingly true in colouring. Some very pretty sketches by M.L. de Renault, "Old Gateway in Rochester Cathedral," "Leather Bottle Inn" and "Old Aylesford," all three exhibited by Mr. Narotam M. Goculdas, are some of the best of those lent to the Exhibition. Mr. Cecil Burns has a fine picture of "Bombay Harbour" which in colouring reminds one of the brave hues of "The Fighting Temeraire." No. 194, highly commended, and style1 "Evening, Deccan," painted by A. S. Lawrence, has all the due calmness of scene; it might be anywhere else as well, but for some faint familiar outlines in the distance. No 196, "Malabar Hill Compound," by F. C. Rimington, gives us much excellent detail in figure, tree and flower. It is a charming sketch and deserved more than mere commendation. Mrs. Chitty's "Bombay Street Scene" (198) and "Shiko at Buddhist Shrine" (199) are good contrasts, one warm in tone, the other cool and bright. A prize was awarded to the Shiko. A picture by Miss Stead hung near these is very curious, called "Bareilly" (203) white flowers growing thick and level in a field. It is quaint and has been commended. No. 206 "The Chateau of Chillon," by Mrs. Ralph Broome, is sold. In its bold and effective contrast it is attractive, and this lady has considerable control of her brush in very different styles. Near this picture is Col. Hart's "Simbal," a delicious bit of brown land and trees ruling over a pale grey expanse of water. Dr. A. M. Benson's "Indus Valley at Skardo," just by, is another of that artist's unstudied effects, true to nature. Mrs. O'Hara in her "Washing Day" (220) is not as hard on the Dhobie as he is on the clothes, for she does not picture, as she might, his violent action. Mr. Romesh Chandra Bannerjee, many of whose paintings in this room show considerable possibilities and conscientious work, has a peculiar presentation of "Hills and River at Madhupur," in which there is a curious embroidery effect of sand zig-zagging down the stream. It has, however, found a purchaser at its modest price of ten rupees. V. H. Veevers' "Soloni River Ford" close to this is a good picture, but has not pleased the judges, or does not belong to the right section. His "Carnac Bunder" is both idealised and minimised.

We now come to some different work and have two beautiful stained glass window schemes by Mr. Jasper Brett which are fine in design; the faces of the figures have particularly good lines. Of the black and white work, Mrs. M. M. Gell easily takes first place with her dainty "Landscape" and that hardly excels the "Witches' Garden" and "Fairies," which are very delicate in outline. Major H. N. Roome has three pictures (exhibited by Mr. R. J. Kent), all distinctly good and for sale at almost nothing, ten rupees each. Nos. 303, 308 and 309 by M. H. Boomlakow are, though far down on the list, decidedly pleasing efforts.

The photographs are not as numerous as usual and are not any better than we have long been accustomed to see them. Among the miscellaneous group of exhibits were many interesting articles, statuary, needlework of different sorts, wood carving and cabinet work. In the latter class Mr. J. P. Watson took a prize with a carved Window Frame. There were many beautiful bits of carving, fine both in design and workmanship. The students' work was not as prominent on the walls this year as in the past. What there was of it gives hope of better things in the Exhibitions to come. Kashmir is responsible for many of the best pictures in this year's list. Visitors there recover, with their physical vigor, mental energy enough to appreciate and sketch the beauties of that valley of delights and of the hills that enclose it. But Bombay should not relax in its artistic efforts, nor yet despair. There are subjects without stint all round, light and fine weather; available leisure is, perhaps, wanting during the hours when sketching is possible, but given the enthusiasm of the true artist opportunities can be made, and minor difficulties be overcome by the earnest worker. Our Art Exhibition walls will then be hung by critical judges without undue exercise of indulgence.

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon. Mr Vithaldas D. Thackersey presiding. There were also present: Mr. Sassoon J. David. Mr. James Macdonald, Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchundra Krishna, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Commissioner and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Secretary.

MR. W. L. HARVEY.

Before proceeding with the business of the meeting, the Chairman, on behalf of the Committee, congratulated Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner, on his having been appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the new Department of Commerce, and observed that the new appointment would be a loss to the Bombay Municipality.

Sir Bhalchundra Krishna endorsed the views expressed by the Chairman with regard to the new post to which Mr. Harvey had been appointed.

SUPPLY OF STATIONERY.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of stationery, drawing and surveying materials during the current year the following tenders had been received:—For the supply of stationery—(1) Mr. Abdul Kader Alibhoy Bastawala, Rs 15 087; (2) Mr. Hussonali Abdulally, Rs. 15,719; and (3) Mr. A. H. Kikabhoy, Rs. 16,813; for the supply of drawing and surveying materials—(1) Mr. Hussonali Abdulally, Rs. 4,702; (2) Mr. Abdul Kader Alibhoy Bastawalla, Rs. 4,937; and (3) Mr. A. H. Kikabhoy, Rs. 5 214. With reference to the supply of stationery, the Commissioner recommended the acceptance of the tender of Mr. Hussonali Abdulali, who was a contractor for the current year. As regarded the supply of drawing and surveying materials, the Commissioner stated that he had accepted the tender of Mr. Hussonali as it was the lowest of the three.

The Committee gave its approval to the acceptance of the tender for the supply of stationery and recorded the Commissioner's letter with regard to the tender for the supply of drawing and surveying materials.

LAYING OF NEW MAINS.

The following letter from the Commissioner was considered:—I have to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the work of laying 48" and 32" cast-iron pipes from near the Kurla station to the temporary connection at Dadur in connection with the diversion of the Vehar Main, two tenders have been received, viz., one from Messrs. M. Roushan and Ramji Keshavji and Co. and the other from Messrs. Sitaram Laxuman and Co., the former amounting to Rs. 43,557-2-0 and the latter to Rs. 80,190. I forward herewith a tabulated statement showing the rates of both the tenderers and of the office estimate and request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the lower of the two tenders, viz., that of Messrs. M. Roushan and Ramji Keshavji and Co., at rates aggregating Rs. 43,557-2-0, which includes Rs. 4,320 on account of establishment and supervision charges.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's recommendation.

STREET IMPROVEMENT IN THE FORT.

The Commissioner in a letter to the Committee stated that with reference to the Resolution of the Corporation of 24th February 1902, sanctioning the acquisition of a plot of ground in Ghoga Street at an estimated cost of Rs. 13,275 plus legal expenses or Rs. 2,000 for compulsory acquisition, if the plot be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, I have to state that, with a view to acquire the land in question by private negotiations, Mr. Dhanjibhoy Bomanji, the owner of it, was addressed on the subject. He, through his solicitors, Messrs. Jehangir and Sserval, intimated his willingness to part with it for the sum of Rs. 32 000, and after some correspondence has signified his willingness to accept Rs. 20,000 as compensation in full. The party's offer is a very fair and reasonable one and I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to its acceptance.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount.

The Committee then adjourned till Tuesday next.

A FLEXIBLE horse-shoe has been patented by the Champion Horse Shoe Syndicate, Limited, of Johannesburg, for which the South African Miner claims double the life of the ordinary shoe. It is contemplated to organize development companies in the principal countries of the world.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

The French Political Crisis.

THE MOTHER OF A PRESIDENT.

A NEW MATINEE HAT.

PARIS, JAN. 20.

"The last will and testament of M. Combes!" cry the camelots in guttural tones on the Boulevards. It is significant of the time. The Government is moribund, and the Chamber a mere legislative carcase. The utter indifference of Paris to real political questions is never more plainly seen than in a ministerial crisis. "Ouf," said nearly everybody, when they heard of the downfall of M. Combes, and then went about their business or their pleasure with very little further concern. There must be a successor, of course, but as to which of the round dozen candidates whose names have brought forward will be called by the President to form a Ministery no man in the street can be brought to feel any more than a passing interest. "Whatever happens, the policy will be the same," they say, "and M. Jaures and the Socialists will be the real masters of the situation." When the fortunes of the Cabinet were trembling in the balance on Saturday night there was the smallest amount of excitement visible in the purlieus of the Chamber. A crowd of a few hundreds stood without the gates of the Deputies' entrance. From time to time little groups formed themselves about some man who had the appearance of being better informed than the rest; the police, after the manner of their kind the world over-said "Avancons, voyons," at the same time pushing the people back, and that was all. There were no cries, no cheers, no demonstration worthy of the name. And that is how the Combes Cabinet died in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Whilst the British public naturally sets great store by the continuance in office of M. Delcasse, whose wise and prudent direction of foreign affairs has been worth many army corps to France, intelligent observers of English events, on this side of the Channel, express the hope that Lord Lansdowne's successor may be equally endowed with tact and "savoir faire" for which he is famous in his relations with the Quai d'Orsay. If the Grand Alliance is still a reality to the French people, the "entente cordiale" makes its influence felt with increasing force. Nor is the moment one for any change of policy between the two countries. The good temper and discretion with which the Press of England have treated the sojourn of the Russian ships in the neighbourhood of Madagascar, accepting, loyally, the inspired statement that no breach of neutrality is taking place, is not without its influence for good here. If in the course of the week, the President calls M. Rouvier to take office, the affairs of this nation will be in competent and tried hands and one will not look for any great change at home or abroad. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the defunct Ministry has always exhibited the most Anglophil inclinations—an attitude in pleasant contrast with several of its predecessors of reactionary tendencies. It is inevitable from a change of Ministers that at least one of the services—the Marine—will receive a new impulsion. Nor will it be surprising if the nation, apprised of the state of disorganization existing, takes certain vigorous measures to place its naval forces upon a footing compatible with the dignity and interests of the second maritime Power. Seeing that the Government has fallen because of its treatment of the officers of the army, one may also be certain that the new broom will sweep powerfully and energetically in the Augean stable of delation. It is not too much to anticipate, with the good feeling existing on both sides of the Straits, that the peculiar and delicate situation created by the war will continue to be resolved in a spirit of tactful consideration and mutual esteem.

The papers are full of anecdotes of the President's mother who died last week. A simple old soul, she clung to her native village, despite the grandeur of her son—"as great as a King" she once said of him. His first visit after being elected to the Chief Magistracy was to her. She was dressed in her Sunday best and sitting before her house when the President drove up in his State carriage. Instantly he alighted and embraced her, to her own professed astonishment—which sheer pride and happiness made her assume, no doubt—and to the delight of the inhabitants of Montelimar. Nothing would induce her to come to Paris or to exchange her country life for that of the town. M. Loubet has a considerable musical gift, and in his youthful days composed oratorios, so that his mother imagined a musical career for him. When he entered upon the law, and politics finally claimed him, his old mother shook her head sadly, fearing that in Paris, and in offices of importance, her son was lost to her for ever. But she was ever his first thought, and the knowledge of his constant love and remembrance has cheered her last years. A pleasing story is told of how some time ago, when the President went to see his mother, he found her busily occupied in making bread. He took off his coat and helped her. It is said that when he was being congratulated on his chances of being elected President, M. Loubat replied, "If you wish me well you will desire, as I do, that I may come out last in the race. It has often been remarked that it was his great devotion for his mother that won for him the regard of all right-thinking men of all parties in France, and caused him to be the most popular President France has ever had.

The past week has been remarkable for its theatrical activity. In addition to three principal premieres, there have been classical revivals and new plays at some of the minor theatres. As to the revivals, M. Coquelin has been given a series at the Gaite. His latest production is the "Abbe Constantin," which was first played in Paris as long ago as 1887. It is founded on Ludovic Halevy's famous novel. At the Theatre Antoine "King Lear" is still drawing large houses. The critics have been favourably disposed towards M. Antoine's conception of the mad monarch, but, after all, one's interest lies chiefly in the verdict of the public. That is by no means entirely favourable either to Shakspeare or Antoine. I heard one person, not devoid of culture declare the sublime tragedy to be nothing better than melodrama and brutal and unconvincing at that. M. Antoine has certainly lived up to his reputation for boldness in presenting a real and literal Shakespeare to such a pampered public as the Parisians; but the length of time the drama has kept the "bill" would seems to show that the venture has proved a commercial as well as an artistic success. The classic note, indeeds, is prevalent at this moment. At the old Bouffes-du-Nord theatre, where one expects melodrams, and usually gets it, they are playing "Tartufe"—eminently appropriate, by the way, since the playhouse has been recaristened "Theatre Moliere."

But there is something that has stirred public opinion even more than the revival of classicism; it is the appearance of the new theatre hat. One has heard it described as "a perfect dream." Whilst my opinion is of no value in millinery, certain advantages in this new headgear are obvious to the masculine and inexpert eye. The hat is of small dimensions. Away with the mountain ranges of straw and lace and feathers! In their place have come the almost imperceptible "beguin" and the polo cap. The latter resembles the military cap worn on the side of the head—a feature of English regimental dress which has always fascinated the Continent. This agreeable innovation has been successfully launched in Paris, and I hasten to put the momentous news in circulation. At one of the "first-nights" this week, every lady in every box, without a single exception, was "coiffed" with the "beguin" or the "polo." It is a great triumph, more especially as only a few weeks ago the idea was launched with a certain timidity. In one of the theatres, in the parterre, sat the other evening a very tall Anglo-Saxon lady bearing on her head a Colossus of a hat, which she could not see quite well enough she rose in her seat. Behind her sat a diminutive Frenchwoman, whose tresses were crowned by the inconspicuous and dainty beguin. The self-sacrificing reformer glowered at the obstacle to her vision, and

finally "said things." The audience in the immediate vicinity interested in this contrast between the old style and the new, joined in condemnation of feminine vanity, or, at least, thoughtlessness, as expressed by the lady in the big hat. If the object of this little demonstration quite understood its purport—and I imagine that the aggrieved person behind made it quite clear—then I think she will not enter a Parisian theatre again with so monumental a "coiffure."

The gulf fixed between theatre and cafe-concert is bridged now and again by a conspicuous artist. Not so long ago Polaire was a mere number in a music-hall. One day she came tapping, tapping at M. Willy's door, and she said she wanted to play "Claudine"—the sprightly and unconventional person that this amusing and daring dramatist has invented. Willy, a little taken aback, resolved, nevertheless, to give Polaire her chance. In one of the smaller theatres, Polaire made her debut, and presently all Paris went to see the new star. It was difficult to say which was Pauline and which Polaire, for the artist carried her eccentricities into private life, and high-kicked both on and off the stage. She drove down the Boulevards in a smart victoria, wearing outre garments and smoking cigarettes. No one can keep that kind of thing up in Paris without being written of as a genius of the first water. Consequently it was not surprising when, the other day Polaire passed through the swing doors of one of the great theatres and became a serious actress. This is by way of introducing the fact that Mme. Judic, one of the successes of Jules Lemaitre's new play, "La Massiere," began her theatrical life in precisely the same way. She became a "number" in a cafe concert, sang her way into public favour, and was one of the queens of song. To-day, after a long career before the footlights, she is a most acceptable artist on the 'legitimate" stage.

The new play at the Vaudeville, "Petite Peste," by Mr. Romain Coolus, also centres about a young woman. Marceline is the high-spirited daughter of a theatrical director. Her father leaves her largely to her own devices, while he tours the country with La Pruneau. It is in this unrestrained atmosphere that Marceline blooms—a world where the women smoke and where they easily console themselves for any matrimonial or extra-matrimonial difficulties. The "Petite Peste," Marceline herself, acts up to her name and sets everybody by the ears. She is staying with friends. By accident, she overhears a conversation between her host's wife and a friend of the family, who seems to have known the lady extremely well in other years, which plainly shows that an intrigue is afoot; it can have no other ending than the break-up of the foyer. She is determined to prevent so disastrous a result, and she thrusts herself between the guilty pair. She makes the young man Chanceley believe that she is in love with him; induces him to break his rendezvous with her hostess, and completely cures that lady of her inconstancy. Chanceley wishes to marry Marceline, but that sprightly young woman has no further use for him, as the Americans say, and turns her back upon him.

With the waywardness of her sex she announces her attachment to one Chantelouve, with whom outwardly she has been at daggers drawn during the whole period of the play. it is upon this incident that the curtain goes down. The Petite Peste has performed her mission in life, and prevented the ruin of two existences. Mlle. Marthe Regnier, as Marceline, is a most attractive figure, and the audience follows with unflagging interest her wayward moods and her various experiments with Chanceley and Chantelouve. Mlle. Thomasson in playing the part of Paule, whose illicit love affairs are interrupted by Marceline, shows the consummate actress in every line of her performance. The masculine roles are, as usual, extremely well played. Generally one may say, in respect to this piece, that it exhibits the young unmarried girl in quite a new light. It has hitherto been a convention on the French stage that the "jeune dille" should be an inane and colourless person with an exaggerated ignorance of the world. This conception, born of the days of an exclusively convent school education, seems to be passing away in favour of the girl endowed with a certain independence of character and an insight into the actualities of life. The "Petite Peste" is the sign and symbol of the new young woman in France.

It is a singular coincidence that brings the body of Louise Michel through the street of Paris whilst the Empress Eugenie, robed in black, and heavily veiled, to escape the gaze of the curious, flies through the city that once was her capital in an automobile. Many are the stories told in Paris to-day of the "Vierge Rouge." During the Journees de Mai, when shot and shell fell upon the cemetery of Montmartre, defended by the Communists, Louise was placing flowers upon the graves of dead friends. Shut up in St. Lazare as a political prisoner—her cell exists just as it was—she taught the women there and endeavoured to find them honest situations which would render their reformation permanent. Her kindness of heart knew no equal. There are the well-known instances of her giving up her boots to shoeless prisoners, and of her returning to Paris after a lecture tour in the south, dressed only in bodice and underspirit. She had given away a new black cashmere gown to a poor woman. This strange character, ready to strangle Dives to succour Lazarus, seemed to hold the chassepot in one hand and the purse of charity in the other.

THE LATE DR. R. N. KHORY.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

THE following correspondence is published by the Government of Bombay, General Department:—Letter from the Senior Medical Officer, J. J. Hospital, to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, dated the 17th January 1905:—I have the honour to forward a true copy of an extract from the J. J. Hospital Order Book No. 8, dated the 12th January regarding the late Mr. R. N. Khory, M. D., M. R. C. P. (London), who died in London on the 29th December 1904 at 10 a. m. while on leave, and I would request that the same may be brought to the notice of Government in appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him for a period of 15 years and 8 months from the 30th April 1889 to the 29th December 1904."

TRUE COPY OF EXTRACT,

The Senior Medical Officer desires to record with deep regret the death of Dr. R. N. Khory, M. D., M. R. C. P., Honorary Physician, Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinsha Petit Hospitals, while on leave in England. Dr. Khory was appointed Honorary Physician to the Motlibai and Petit Hospitals when they were first opened—15th March 1891—and has held the post since then for a period of nearly 13 years during which time he performed to the duties of his appointment with much zeal and energy. Dr. Khory had always shown great devotion to his profession and had a distinguished career in many ways—as a skilful Physician, a teacher, an Examiner at the University, on the University Senate, and in general practice. His kindly generous nature and many good qualities had made him many friends who now mourn his loss, and the Senior Medical Officer is sure that it will be the wish of the staff of the J. J. Hospital to unite with the friends of the deceased in an expression of the deepest sympathy and condolence with them."

Resolution.—His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has received with regret this report of the death of Dr. R. N. Khory, M.D. M.R.C.P. (London), Honorary Physician, Bai Motlibai and Sir Dinsha Petit Hospitals, and desires to record his appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the deceased during the fifteen years he has held the position of Honorary Physician.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

AT a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st January, the following resolution was passed: An expenditure of. Rs. 2,390 was sanctioned for arrangements of cranes to cope with the requirements at the new Porebunder Stone Wharf at Tank Bunder South Reclamation.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th Jan 1904.	Total from 1st April 1904 to 27th Jan 1904.	For week ending 27th Jan 1904.	Total from 1st April 1903 to 27th Jan 1904.
Vessels piloted into harbour	26	990	23	935
Do. „ out of „ ...	26	998	20	936
Do. transported	27	758	21	784
Do. attended to.....	1	44	2	66
Do. warped	4	30	...	12

THE DELHI-BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The notes of an "Observant Observer" which were published recently in a contemporary (that has since closed its columns to correspondence on this subject) as having been sent for publication to the "Car" are altogether too flattering both to me and to the Napier car I drove, and as I have only just returned to Bombay, I have had no earlier opportunity to reply on the subject. I feel I cannot leave India without first thanking the gentleman who has written these notes under a name which so slightly hides his real identity. I am aware that it is the general opinion that the Napier should have received a prize, and I can only thank the "Observant" one for placing me under the heading of "Prize Winners"; also it is indeed flattery on his part to place the Napier as "one of the most conspicuous cars." I only mention this, as, on account of my natural modesty and love of truth, I have found it necessary to send the attached letter to the "Car" in case the "Observant" gentleman's notes should be published therein (though I deem this very unlikely), and his honeyed—though totally inaccurate—words concerning the Napier be read by some who are not aware of the true facts, as we all are in India.—Yours, &c.,

B. JOHNSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CAR."

SIR,—With reference to the notes of an "Observant Observer," whilst wishing to thank him for the kind, though inaccurate, attention he has given to both Mr. S. F. Edge's Napier car and to myself, describing us amongst the winning and most conspicuous cars and drivers, I think a few points need a little explanation. The representative of the De Dietrich and I were from the first in favour of repairs and adjustments not being allowed in control without loss of marks, as we felt confident that the reliable cars would not need them, and my opinion proved correct, as I did not do a single repair or adjustment to the Napier car. Such a rule as we wished was not made, but instead competitors were given two hours daily to repair and clean their cars. There was no hint given that those cars that were not cleaned would be considered the best, and most of us preferred to see our cars start each day looking smart, but we were informed after the trials that the Judges considered such cars required "a lot too much attention." There still remains some doubt as to whether the Judges considered the competitors should have washed themselves either. I was elected to the Committee of the Union to represent the owners, and should have greatly liked to attend the meetings and ask questions on many vague points in the rules and try to get them made clear. But all notices of meetings reached me "after" the meetings had taken place. Whether this was merely another case of the mismanagement of the Union officials I am unable to say. It is false to say that Rule II was altered at my desire, as it was absolutely in opposition to my wishes that Judges were given supreme power to overlook the marks for reliability and to give the prize to a car that lost 53 marks merely because "they considered" it the best. I and the other competitors are unaware when the Committee published the new and astounding rules, but we do know that copies were only distributed on our arrival at Delhi shortly before the start. Why an "Observant Observer" should go out of his way to make so many false statements about the Napier I can only surmise. Firstly, allow me to point out that the 20 h.p. Napier is "not" a racing car. It is a touring car, sold as such and has been accepted as such by the British Automobile Club in their competitions, and I presume their opinion is sufficient. I can quite understand that those who were previously not well-acquainted with the qualities of the Napier cars were surprised at its proving so much the fastest and most reliable large car entered. Even though it started in a damaged condition (which is still another point to its credit), I did no repair or adjustment from start to finish in control, and lost no marks either for machinery or tyres. The 20 h. p. Napier was entered for a reliability trial under the only rules ever published and sent to Europe, and proved itself entirely suitable to excel in such a competition by its magnificent performance, and the fact of the competition being turned into a "Fancy" competition, without reliability being taken into consideration, can give no clue to whether it deserved the prize or not. It is worth noting that it is the first make of car on the list, as regards marks that had only one chance. The other makes all had more than one car entered. It is entirely false to say that observers were not given plenty of room in the Napier, as Mr. Stanley Reed of the "Times of India" clearly showed in his report to that paper after acting as observer in my car. He said "To-day it has been the perfection of luxurious motoring." It was my good fortune to be posted to the Napier. Mr. Reed's opinion is possibly of more value than the "Observant" one's, who owns he has never even been in the Napier. The fact that it was always the Napier that observers tried to get appointed to is sufficient proof of their comfort. The pretty yarn about oiling the observers clothes is another ingenious invention of the "Observant" one. It is true that after several competitors had made complaint about finding water in the petrol supplied 'en route' and my being handed a can marked 'petrol' in one control which I discovered to my cost, when I started putting it in my tank contained thick lubricating oil, I took the precaution to make my own arrangements for oil to meet me each day and carried one reserve tin packed away in the tonneau. But this certainly never got on to any observer's clothes. I must thank the 'Observant' one for saying I drove to his satisfaction, though he was never with me. The fact that I was practically leading the whole way from Delhi to Bombay on roads which were new to me caused me more than once to take a wrong turn at corners, and the ghauts was not the only one. One great object has been attained by these trials (although it was not one of the Union's objects); it has proved undeniably the suitability and reliability of British made cars in India as compared to those of foreign build. The fact that there were seven British cars out of the first eleven, all of which had better marks than the foreign car to which the prize was given, which came twelfth on the list. That a British car did best average time and that 14 foreign cars did not finish is sufficient proof of this. It is to be hoped that the Motor Union of Western India will show their true British spirit in the future and give special attention to the interests of their own nation in any further competitions they may hold, by giving special prizes to be competed for by the British cars.—Yours, &c.

B. JOHNSON.

THE SEVERE WEATHER IN KATHIAWAR.

MORE DEATHS FROM THE COLD.

THE rain that Jetalser received on Saturday last measured 39 cents. These showers, writes our Bhownagar correspondent, were distributed over an area of 28 miles, doing damage to the grain and wheat crops, especially at Kunkavar side, where the crops were thriving well under irrigation. On Monday the temperature was very low, apparently owing to the showers of rain that we had. The cold resulted in three or four deaths among the lascars at the bunder. Several deaths from cold at Dhrangadhra side have also occurred among the poor classes. The temperature there was 39° in the shade. A hurricane took place at Wadhwan and Dhrangadhra on Monday, lasting about three hours and greatly reducing the temperature. The chief feature of the weather is that plague is absent, what with heavy frost and recent showers. A Hindu patient was admitted into the Takhtasingji hospital his arms having been burnt while he was warming himself near a fire place.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIRST DAY.

Saturday, 11th February,

Special Course from Committee Vessel round Barnacle Beacon, round B. H. W. S. Buoy, N. N. E. of Elaphanta Island, round the Two Red Channel Buoys N. and W. of Butcher Island respectively, leaving all to Port, thence round Tucker Beacon, leaving it to Starboard and back to the Committee Vessel.

Handicap Races for "A" Class Yachts—to start with time in hand.

Entrance fee, Rs 10, 1st Prize, Rs. 120; 2nd Prize Rs. 75; 3rd prize, Rs. 40. Course Special distance 16-4 miles. First yacht to start at 2-45 p m.

Handicap Race for "B" Class Yachts.—

Entrance fee, Rs. 7-8. 1st prize, Rs. 80; 2nd prize, Rs. 50; 3rd prize, Rs. 25. Start at 2-15 p.m. Course and distance same as "A" Class Yachts.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race.—For Boats of the Tomtit Class

Entrance fee Rs. 5. 1st (class) prize, Rs. 65; 2nd (Hcp.) prize, Rs. 40; 3rd (Hcp.) prize, Rs. 20. Course No. 14 (reversed); distance 12-5 miles. Start at 3-5 p. m.

Ships' Boat Handicap Race (Service Rig.)—For Man of War and bona fide Ships' Boats. Open to boats of any size. Three to start or no Race.

Entrance fee, Rs. 3. 1st prize, Rs. 30; 2nd prize, Rs. 20; 3rd prize, Rs. 10. Course No. 2; distance 9-6 miles. Start at 3-15 p. m.

Entries will be closed on Friday Noon.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

THE Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, C. P., is expected to return to Nagpur on the 22nd inst., writes our Nagpur correspondent. The Government of India has sanctioned the creation of a graded service for teachers in high normal schools in the Central Provinces. The graded appointments will comprise nine classes ranging from Rs. 250 to Rs. 30 per mensem, and compensation in the form of personal allowances will be granted to the present incumbents of posts when their pay is temporarily reduced. Government have also approved of the scheme put forward by the Chief Commissioner for the establishment of a Technical Institute at Amraoti to be known as the Victoria Technical Institute, and have also approved of an initial grant of Rs. 30,000 towards buildings and equipments, also an actual recurring grant of Rs. 11,000 towards maintenance. The object is partly to train men to work the local cotton gins and presses and partly to assist in general and industrial education in the Central Provinces and Berar.

At the Municipal election held on Tuesday last, Mr. Trimbak Rao and Khan Saheb Mohamad Amir Khan were returned as Ward members for Lascar Lines and Sadar Bazaar with 206 and 155 votes respectively. The formation of a troop of Mounted Rifles in connection with the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles has been sanctioned.

Unusually cold weather prevailed at Nagpur throughout last week. It is reported that snow has fallen at Pachmarhi and some poor villagers have died of cold at Bori.

During the week ending the 21st January there were 418 attacks and 337 deaths from plague in the Central Provinces.

On Sunday a solemn and imposing ceremony took place here in the R. C. Cathedral, when the Right Rev. Father Bonaventure of the Salesian Mission was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Nagpur. The Bishop of Kumbakona, assisted by the Bishops of Hyderabad and Allahabad, began the ceremony at seven in the morning. No fewer than 35 priests were present, and the church was crowded by people, both Catholics and non-Catholics. The Rev. Father J. M. Crochet was the Master of Ceremonies. The ceremony ended at half past nine, and as the Right Rev. Father Bonaventure came out of the church as Bishop of Nagpur his flock ran to greet him and to kiss his hands. The new Bishop presided at the evening service, when a sermon on "Euntes docete" (the motto of the consecrated Bishop,) was delivered by the Revd. Fr. Foulex.

On Monday evening a performance especially meant for the Bishops and clergy assembled for the consecration was given by the members of the Catholic Institute and the students of the College. An orchestra composed chiefly of students, under the skilful guidance of the Revd. Fr. Fernandez, played for the occasion. The entertainment was successful in all respects.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR AT WADHWAN.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

H. H. THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA visited Wadhwan on Monday. His Highness alighted at Wadhwan City Station at 12-50 p.m., writes a correspondent, and drove round the city and through the Bazar, being recieved with cheers from every quarter. At 4 p.m. His Highness distributed the prizes to the boys of the local High school.

A report read by the Head Master, Mr. K. H. Pandia, stated that the numerical strength of the school was steadily increasing. The report referred to the physical, mental and moral culture given in the school and to the experiment of introducing religious training which already promised much. The speaker expressed gratitude to H. H. the Maharaja Saneb for presiding over the gathering, and acknowledged his obligation to H. H. the Thakor Saheb and the Dewan Saheb for heartily satisfying all the educational needs of the State.

After recitations by a number of boys the prizes were distributed. H. H. the Gaekwar then addressed the gathering. He dwelt upon the responsibilities of a ruler in a Native State; on the moral and mental training of boys; and on the practical co-operation of officials in the work of administration, especially in furthering the cause of education. His Highness praised and congratulated the Thakore Saheb upon having secured a Dewan who has evinced much interest in education. His Highness concluded with an expression of pleasure at the work of the school and the success of the master and his staff.

The royal guests as well as Mr. R. C. Dutt and others were duly garlanded, and the distribution of pan and attar terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

THE following is the statement of accounts of the Bombay Plague Relief Fund:—Balance on Jan 1st, 1904, in the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 5,417-11-7; in hand Rs 14-6-7; total Rs. 5,432-2-2. Disbursements—The following amounts have been disbursed from Jan. 1st, 1904, to Dec. 1st, 1904, in affording relief to widows, children and others rendered destitute or who suffered through the plague epidemic:—Through Dr. D. A. Turkhud, Rs. 200; through the Health Department, Rs. 105; total Rs. 305. Balance available on Jan. 1st, 1905, in hand, Rs. 14-6-7; with the Bank of Bombay, Rs. 5,052-11-7; total Rs. 5,067-2-2.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Camp Santa Cruz, February 9, 1905.

1. The annual inspection of the Corps will take place on Saturday next the 11th instant, at 4-15 p m at Santa Cruz.

Dress—Review order Khaki Bandoliers and Puttles to be worn.

(1) Every member who is not on leave is required by the Volunteer Regulations to be present or to furnish a medical certificate. Leave will only be granted for good cause shown.

(2) The Commanding Officer trusts that officers Commanding Companies will endeavour to get every available member of their Company to attend this parade.

(3) Ammunition boots must be worn by all members (except Officers and Cyclists).

2. There will be Commanding Officer's parade daily during this week at 6-30 a. m and 5 30 p m at Santa Cruz.

3. Members are requested to avail themselves of the train leaving Colaba at 4 p.m. Bombay Time daily,

(Special arrangements have been made to run the train from Bandra to Sant Cruz).

4. Match IX. Cadets will be competed for on the 16th instant.

6. Detail—Orderly Officers for Thursday.—Major R. G Snell and Lieut Gray ranger.

Battn. Orderly Sergt. for Thursday—Sergt. J. W. Gordon.

Battn. Orderly Corpl. for Thursday—Corpl K. M. Couzen.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, February 9, 1905.

1 The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday.

No 1 Company at 6-30 p.m.—Town Hall Compound—Proficiency Class.

No 2 Company at 9 p.m.—Colaba North Fort 6" B L Gun Drill.

2 E E Coy—Thursday to-day inspection by the Officer in charge Sub-Marine defences in India, when all men "must" parade.

Launch leaves Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m.

3 The Corps will parade on Saturday next the 11th instant at 4 p. m. at the B V A Club and proceed to Colaba to continue the Annual Gun Target Practice.

Members are requested to make a point of attending this parade.

Members who cannot parade at the club may proceed direct to Colaba.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Putties not to be worn.

By Order,
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt B. V A.

THE gentlemen whose names have appeared on a circular sent out by the London and Dublin Wine Association are very naturally distressed by its wording. It was an ingenuous document. "The new company's operations," it explained, "will be mainly confined to the supplying of wines and spirits of the highest class to the bishops and clergy of the Catholic Church, the aristocracy of the United Kingdom, the Army and Navy, and the best clubs and hotels." Moreover, it went on to expose the hopes of the managing director with reference to influential members of his Board. One of these had "great influence with his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant," and was "in particularly good relations with Vincent Corkran, Esq., the gentleman who purchases the Lord Lieutenant's wines and spirits." "Ludicrous?" exclaimed the director, when interviewed the other day "It's—it's—wicked" "I am dumfounded," said another. "We have been the victims of a horrible mistake." What seems to have happened is that the circular was put about very cautiously, and not broadcast, with a polite request that it should be treated as private; and then that one of its recipient, with an unfortunate sense of humour, made it public somehow. It was upon Ireland, as we seem to remember, that Thackeray drew for some of his richest satire.

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You cannot have a clear and smooth skin unless the blood is pure. Blotches, eruptions, rashes, pimples, all show how impure the blood must be. Get all impurities out of your blood before you are seriously ill.

Miss Dorothy Maher, of Fitzroy, Victoria, sends her photograph and this letter:

"I had a terrible eruption on my face, which was of a very irritating nature. I tried many blood medicines, but without relief. Friends told me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, as it was a most famous blood remedy. I did so, and after taking only two bottles I began to see a great change. By the time the third bottle was used the eruption had entirely disappeared, and without leaving a mark on my face. I am perfectly well now, and I owe it all to this great blood-purifying remedy."

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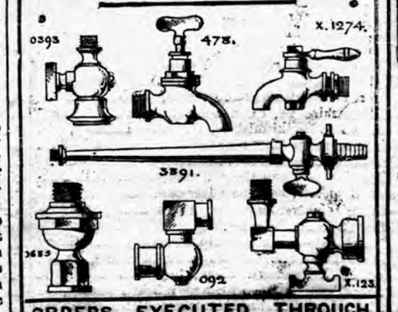

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THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

THE TRIAL AT THE SESSIONS.

ACCUSED TRANSPORTED FOR LIFE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, and the trial of the following case was continued before his Lordship and the same special jury :—

Carl Gottfried Rudolph Von der Linden was placed before his Lordship and a special jury on a charge of murder and attempted murder. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Acting Advocate-General, with Mr. Basil Lang, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. Mr. D. B. Binning conducted the defence. The following gentlemen were empanelled on the

SPECIAL JURY.
Mr. H. Gill, foreman.

Mr. E. Comber	Mr. Fazalbhoy J. Lalljl
Mr. Alexander Tosh	Mr. Dosabhoy B. Kharas
Mr. G. M. Wilson	Mr. Shapurji F. Colah
Mr. Thomas Sharples	Mr. John Pollard.

Patrick Roache, examined by the Advocate-General, said he was employed in the Government Dockyard. The accused was also employed in the Dockyard. He saw the accused on the 15th January in an Irani's shop on Colaba Causeway between 3 and 4 p.m. Witness stayed till about 5 p.m. with the accused in the shop. They had a conversation, during which the accused mentioned the news of the death of his father in Germany. Witness and accused left the shop together, when they met one Mr. Durio, and the latter walked alongside with the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning : The accused did not try to hide in the Irani's shop. Accused bore a very good character in the Dockyard. Witness knew him well as a sober man.

John Caitan DeSouza, assistant to Messrs. Hollis and Co., gun-makers, identified accused as the person who called at the firm's premises in Meadow Street on the evening of the 14th January and purchased a revolver and 22 cartridges. Accused signed the certificate of purchase as C. Anderson, and gave his designation as that of a traveller.

Douglas Davis said he was employed in the Government Dockyard and knew the accused. He saw him on the 15th January when passing an Irani's shop on the Colaba Causeway about 5-30 p. m. Witness and the accused walked together as far as the Saluting Battery. Accused told witness that he had made a good bargain in having purchased a revolver for Rs. 3 in the Prince's Dock from a man who was hard up. Witness and accused parted about 5-55 p. m. near Watson's Annexe.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning : Accused took out the revolver from his right hand trouser pocket and showed it to the witness. He could not say if accused was joking at the time. Accused was a sober and respectable man, and witness never once saw him the worse for drink. He was well liked in the Dockyard.

To the Judge : Accused seemed to be in his ordinary state of mind when he spoke.

Inspector William Williams deposed to having been called to the scene of the tragedy and seeing the dead body of Mrs. Nadler. When he went to the house he met Mrs. Von der Linden, who was excited and screaming and covered with blood. Witness described the condition in which he found the body of the deceased. He got information as to the cause of deceased's death from Mrs. Von der Linden.

Mr. Raikes : What did Mrs. Von der Linden say to you?

Mr. Binning objected to the witness stating what he was told, and his Lordship ruled that it would be better not to press the question.

Merga, ayah to Mrs Goldmann, deposed to having heard the report of a revolver on the evening of the 15th January. A saheb entered the house and she asked him why he came, but got no answer. When she entered the dining room she saw the deceased dead in a chair and bleeding profusely.

Taiban, another ayah, who was also present in the house when the shooting took place, was called and corroborated the preceding witness.

Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Menorjee, a general merchant carrying on business at Lower Colaba, recognised a black cap which he sold to the accused on the evening of the 15th January. Accused was bareheaded when he came into the witness's shop.

Police Inspector W. . Jones spoke to the inquiries he had made into the circumstances attending the tragedy, the tracing of the revolver to the vendors, Hollis and Co., and the cap to the shop of Kaikhosroo Burjorjee Menorjee.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Binning then read to the jury the accused's statement which he had duly signed. After referring to matters which had already come out in the evidence, the accused stated :—My wife and mother-in-law then went to live at the Goldmann's. From the date of the separation until the 15th January I never went near my wife. At that time it was my intention to go to Port Arthur when the Japanese had taken it and get work as a diver. On the 17th December my mother-in-law came to my rooms and tried to break open the door, and the people next door persuaded her not to do so. She told them my wife was making Rs. 10 one day and Rs. 5 the next. On the 25th December she came again. I again asked Nadler to go to my wife and speak for me, but he said it was useless, as his mother would punish him. On the 14th or 15th of January I saw my wife and mother-in-law, but did not speak to them. On the 14th of January I went to Hollis's shop and purchased the revolver. About the 4th of January I had been there to purchase a fowling piece, but the price was too high. I wanted to go shooting on the other side of the harbour. I had arranged to go with Mr. Sellar, a watch maker in Marcks who is not now in Bombay. I am a first class revolver shot and can hit a penny at thirty yards. When I was asked my name in Hollis's shop by DeSouza I gave it correctly. DeSouza wrote down Anderson, and when he asked me to write on the paper put in, I asked him if I should write as he had written. He said "yes,' and I did s . On the morning of the 15th January, I went round to see Burns to get him to come out with me to the other side of the harbour. I had my revolver with me then and in the afternoon I did not care to leave it lying about in my room. Burns was out, so I returned to my rooms and had my dinner a 12. After dinner I went to the Frere Road Club and played a game at billiards, which I lost. I then went into the Fort, and in Colaba I met Roache, who was working in the dockyard with me. I asked him to come into the Irani's shop with me and have some tea. While we were there Goldmann and Moses David came in, I had some talk with Goldmann about my wife, and told him that some one deceived by my wife had written to my people in Germany saying I was ill-treating her. I had on the Saturday received news of my father's death by mail. I was very much attached to my father and was much upset by his death. Then Roache and I left the Irani's shop. We met Davis and went for a walk down by the Saluting Battery. Roache left us and afterwards Davis went to church. I went back to the Irani's shop and had some more tea. That morning I had got Mr. Pollen to write a letter for me to my wife asking her to come back to me. Despite everything I was fond of my wife. I posted the letter in the early morning and thinking she must have gone it I went to see what she would say. I had no thoughts of murdering my wife or my mother-in-law, but I meant, if my wife would not come back to me, to hand her the revolver and ask her to shoot me, as I had no more wish to live. I went up the main staircase to the Goldmann's house. I had loaded my revolver as I meant to ask my wife to shoot me if she would not come back to me. I knocked on the door, but received no answer. I then went round to the back and up the sweeper's staircase. I cried out "Are you there, Lizzie?' I received no answer. I walked into the dining room and saw my wife and her mother, both standing up. They went round to the other side of the table. I went up to my wife and asked her to come back to me, I was standing between my wife and my mother-in-law, I said "I will give your mother Rs. 50 to keep her, and do you come back to me?" I told her I would have a better job next month and would do anything I could to make her comfortable. Then the mother said her daughter would be a — before she) would be my wife. I said "If I am not fit to be your husband, I am not fit to be alive." So saying I handed her the revolver to shoot me While I was handing her the revolver, she snatched it out of my hand, and in doing so she fired it, and then she held it over her head. I thought to blow her own brains out. I struggled with her for it, and in the struggle it went off again. I secured the revolver and then ran away because as the revolver was mine, and on account of the police case with my wife, I was afraid and excited. I went to the bandstand and slept there that night. The next morning I woke early and walked down towards the Crawford Market, and passed the police station and so to Mazagon. I returned that evening about 6 p.m. along the Frere Road and slept in the plague hospital. The next morning I went into a railway truck. About half an hour afterwards I saw Inspector Favel looking over the edge of the truck and pointing a revolver at me. He said "Linden, hands up." I immediately gave myself up. It is absolutely untrue that I ever pointed my revolver at Favel, and he said this because he is my wife's friend and against me. On the Monday evening I purchased a flask of cognac for 14 annas in a liquor shop on the right side of the bridge leading from the Docks to the Crawford Market. This is what I call "whisky" in what I have written on the pad put in. I wrote that pad.

Accused, in answer to his Lordship, said he did not wish to add anything to the statement.

Mr. Binning, for the defence, called Syed Ismail, a billiard marker at the Frere Road Club, of which accused was a member. Witness produced a book to show that accused played a game of billiards on the 15th January about 3 p.m. He never saw the accused the worse for liquor at any time.

Mr. Percy Burns, foreman in the Government Dockyard, said that accused was regular in his attendance at work and was a steady hand. His character was good. On one occasion accused showed him burns on his body, and said his wife had thrown hot coffee on him. Accused frequently complained of his wife and mother-in-law, and blamed the latter for all the quarrels he had. Accused once got ill and vomited, and he then told witness that his wife had tried to poison him.

Mr. Walter C. King, chief builder in the Government Dockyard, produced a certificate granted to the accused for his services. It stated that accused was regular and attentive to his duties.

Mr. Wilfred Sharman, of the Government Dockyard, said he knew accused. As far as he knew him, witness never saw or heard of accused being any way the worse for liquor. Accused showed witness a burn on his stomach and said a coffee pot was thrown at him

Shapurji Rustomji Daruwalla said he owned the Prince of Wales bar at the foot of Carnac Bridge. He could not remember if the accused came to his shop on the 15th January and purchased a pint of brandy.

Mrs. Annie White said she knew the accused and his wife when they lived in Frere Road. She boarded with them. Witness remembered a quarrel between husband and wife and saw accused's clothes covered with coffee. The accused and his wife often quarrelled, and both used to swear at each other.

Mr. Joseph Gordon Counsell, goods agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway at Carnac Bunder, said he remembered the morning the accused was arrested in an open wagon in the yard. Witness saw the accused standing about fifty yards away and looking into the body of the wagon. Witness pointed out the wagon to Inspector Favel. When the European police officers approached the wagon and jumped in the accused was lying down, and Inspector Favel at once covered him with a revolver. The accused had not a revolver in his hand. As soon as he was covered by Mr. Favel's revolver, he threw his hands up and surrendered quietly.

In answer to the Advocate-General, witness said that accused was fully a quarter of an hour in the wagon before the police were sent for. He was positive that the accused had not the revolver in his hand, but that it was taken out of his pocket.

SPEECH FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr Binning then addressed the jury. Counsel said that although the learned Advocate-General appeared to consider the facts of the case as simple, to his own mind they were of a compl cated character and very difficult; he would have to go into them at rather a greater length than he at first proposed to do, and he invited the attention of the jury for that reason to consider them seriously—not only to consider them seriously but to appreciate the difficulties. Counsel for the defence had to encounter, situated in nearly an isolated position as he was. Had he been otherwise situated, his difficulties would have been less. In fact, he stood very much alone in the same way as the accused was. He had no command of detectives, police officers, and of the other resources generally the prosecution had. Another of his difficulty was that by calling evidence for the defence, he had forfeited the right of saying the last word, which was commonly supposed to be a much cherished right, not to be highly relinquished on account of the effect it was likely to have during a trial. In the present trial his opinion was that evidence for the defence should be tendered, and had thus forfeited his right of reply to the address from the Crown, but in giving it up he had no fear, because of the great fairness with which his learned friend had conducted the proceedings for the Crown all along Despite his advantage, however, he could not blink the fact that the accused stood alone in his defence—absolutely without friends and without assistance, just as much unassisted as when he first arrived in Bombay. As to the character and reputation of the witnesses who had given evidence against him, he would presently go into the evidence to demonstrate to their satisfaction that they were a lot not easily entitled to belief. To begin with, Judah Nadler, Mrs. Linden's brother, who spoke of a "painful omission" in his letter. Nadler spoke English well, and when questioned as to what he meant by the expression, he explained it by stating that before his father's death he became blind and his mother had, therefore, to work hard in order to support him. This was absolutely untrue, and witness knew when he said it that it was false. Such a thing would be far from a "painful omission" at all. Taking the words in their ordinary English acceptations, it must have been clear to the accused that there must have been something peculiar about the mother Nadler; she was a woman about whom her own son would not like to mention something definitely before his sister's marriage. This was the sort of testimony Counsel had to deal with in conducting the defence. Most of the leading witnesses in the case were Jews, and he did not wish to make any remarks to the disparagement of that ancient race, but he wanted to point out one of their most prominent characteristics : it was to stick to each other under all circumstances. Then there was the most remarkable letters written by a wife of only eight days' standing, in which she complained bitterly about her husband's "infamous" conduct, invoked lightning to kill him and expressed an intention to escape from him without his knowledge. This was proof enough as to what sort of life the accused led between a mother and a daughter, who jeered at him as a Christian and insulted and accused him in every quarrel. Pointing out the discrepancies existing in the evidence about the finding of the revolver in the accused's hand, Counsel remarked that the evidence of a gentleman like Mr. Counsell's position and standing was certainly entitled to very great weight in preference to all other evidence tendered in contradistinction to it. Such were the difficulties besetting his path in his defence. In such a trial the evidence should be of the most precise and irreproachable nature. This brought him to another serious discrepancy, namely, whether the accused was a drunkard or a sober-minded man. In spite of the evidence that he was a teetotaller and a sober man, his wife it was who persisted in accusing him of drunkenness, blackguardism, and of attempts to commit infamous offences. He submitted that such a sober-minded man, who had played a game of billiards only three hours before the incident, was not a person likely to commit deliberately the murder of a woman like Nadler. He sought for reconciliation in more ways than one; he invoked the assistance of his brother-in-law, and wrote a letter to his wife and went to her in per on. When he heard Mrs. Nadler tell her daughter that she might become a prostitute in preference to going to that bad man again, he being a foreigner of an impulsive nature, must have handed over the revolver to his wife, saying that if he was not good enough for her she had better shoot him. The letter the accused had written to his wife was under her pillow in her room, and the learned Counsel's suggestion was that she concealed it there with the view of damning her husband. Her statement was that accused walked behind her mother and shot her thus imputing to her husband that he walked cat-like and stealthily behind her. Now, Mrs. Linden said accused walked straight up to her, and that he fell on her knees in order not to see him shooting her. his was not a likely thing to be done by a woman of her character. The accused in his statement to the Court gave quite a different version of the occurrence. (Counsel here read the accused's state ent bearing upon the point.) The learned Counsel submitted that there was absolutely nothing in the accused's statement to make the jury disbelieve it It was obvious that there must have been a struggle. Mrs. Linden saw her mother accidentally shot and saw the accused advancing towards her, and she must have struggled to wrest it from him It was obvious from the evidence that accused was perfectly sober at the time of the occurrence. Reading from the definitions in the Penal Code, the learned Counsel contended that the gross insult which his client received from his wife was the direct cause of grave and sudden provocation. In support of this contention, Mr Binning cited the remark of Mrs. Nadler that her daughter would be a woman in evil repute before she would be the accused's wife. Such gross insult, Counsel submitted, was enough to inflame the mind of his client. He characterised as an absolute falsehood the allegation of Mrs. Linden that her husband was frequently drunk. The learned Counsel asked the jury to come to the conclusion that the accused received grave and sudden provocation, and that the evidence would not justify a verdict of guilty of the graver offence. Counsel further asked the jury to give his client the benefit of any doubt in the case.

THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S REPLY.

The Advocate-General, in the course of his reply upon the whole case, said that the accused was a German, who was being tried in an English Court, and God forbid that he should get anything but justice. Whether the accused fired the shots was the first question. If he fired the two shots, What was the effect of them? would be the other question. Again, if the first shot was accidental the other must have been equally so. It did not lie, under the law, on the accused to show himself innocent; on the other hand, it lay on the Crown to prove that he was guilty. Against Mrs. Linden's statement of what actually took place at the time was the accused's own version of the occurrence. When two statements clashed, as they did in this case, it was the practice to seek for further corroboration from something beside, and to be guided by it in arriving at a true decision. It was possible that the accused did not intend to kill either of the two women when he bought the revolver, but when he was face to face to them possibly the idea presented itself to his mind. It was also possible that an accumulated sense of his own domestic wrongs would have suddenly rushed upon his mind, and he becoming exasperated at the injury, might have changed his mind. Among some of the points which it was his painful duty to point out to the jury was the one that, assuming that the shots were accidental, he should be free from the spot and did not avail himself for two days. Again, accused's opinion of his wife was not so low as it had been sought to make out. He wanted to have her back, which he would not have done had he so very bad opinion of her. Then why should he have taken the revolver with him if it was in Mrs. Linden's hand. Accused was a teetotaller for fourteen months, but he admitted to having taken whisky on Sunday, on account of which he said his "sorry trouble" got the best of it. True, Mrs. Linden did not show any love for the man, but whether any such hostility towards him existed in her mind previous to the occurrence was the proper test of the fairness or otherwise of the testimony. Her story was short and simple, and not shaken in cross-examination. As regarded the miseries of the accused's married life, there was no objection to the jury giving whatever weight they thought fit to give to it.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

The Judge summed-up. His Lordship remarked that the evidence was somewhat voluminous, but when all was said and done the questions for decision would not be many. The matter was in great part a question of fact, and of such facts the jury were the supreme judges. He advised them not to evade difficulties, but to grapple with them and to bring them to a head and a decision. Should there be any reasonable doubt in their mind about the accused's guilt on the graver charge, they should give him the benefit of it; but the doubt, if any, should be substantial and not speculative : it must be a reasonably certain doubt to act upon in this important concern. It would be desirable to look at this case from three points : (1) Whether the accused killed the deceased woman as alleged ; (2) what in law was the effect of the killing, apart from the special exception of grave and sudden provocation ; (3) was that exception made out and established? As to the first question there was no doubt that Chayi Nadler met her death by a gun-shot wound. The other points would have to be decided in the light of the evidence on both sides. That firing, according to the Crown, was done by the accused ; according to the defence, it was accidental Counsel for the defence had suggested that Mrs. Linden was actuated by acute malice against the accused. Indisputably the marriage had turned out to be unhappy ; indisputably the woman who had a cold haughty temperament, was without affection for the man, who was impulsive. The question was whether such hostility was in Mrs. Linden when she made her first statement on the 15th. Or whether the enmity was sufficient to deprive her statement of the belief that would have otherwise attached to it. His Lordship duty it was to come to a conclusion as to whether, in their opinion, the verdict on the deceased was consistent with the theory of the prosecution, or whether it was consistent with the version given for the defence. It was for them to consider whether the accused, a foreigner, was likely to go about, with a loaded revolver. The next point for the jury to consider was whether it was right and proper for the accused to have entered the room by the back staircase, and whether it would not have been more proper for him to wait at the front door until it was opened. Another important point to bear in mind was whether, if the accused was innocent, he would have run away with the revolver, and whether he should not have waited and called in medical aid. Was it consistent with his innocence that he should have wandered about and remained in hiding, and finally have been arrested in a railway truck? His Lordship mentioned other circumstances which came out in the evidence, and asked the jury to come to a conclusion whether they were consistent with the accused's conduct as an innocent man, who did not intend to cause the death of his mother-in-law. The jury had to consider of what offence the accused would be guilty after going about with a loaded revolver and firing at and killing his mother-in-law, unless he could bring himself within the exception provided in the Penal Code. It lay upon accused himself to show that he came within that exception, and that he had received grave and sudden provocation which would entitle him to the benefit of the exception. His Lordship then referred to and read from the letters put in the case, to show the relations which existed between the husband and wife soon after the marriage and subsequently until the commission of the crime. Coming to the day when the crime was committed, the jury were told to consider whether, if the prisoner's statement was true that there was an altercation, the deceased would not have been standing, and would not have been quietly sitting in the chair in which she was found immediately after the firing of the revolver. If there was grave and sudden provocation to the accused, and if the jury were minded to give him the benefit of it, God forbid that the Judge should stand between the accused and that concession. But they should be careful of making these concessions, otherwise it would be sort of indulgence, degenerating into license, in the hands of those who cherished or nursed revenge, and after wreaking it would come up to plead grave and sudden provocation. The best course for the jury would be to return a true verdict on the charges as they were, and leave it to the Court to deal with any extenuating circumstances in awarding punishment.

THE VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury retired for a short time to consider their verdict, and on their return the Foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused on the charge of murder of Mrs. Nadler, and of the attempted murder Mrs. Linden. The Foreman added that the jury recommended the accused to the mercy of the Court on account of the great and continued provocation he had received.

The Judge, addressing the accused, said that by law there were two sentences provided for the offence —one of death, the other of transportation for life. He had stated, and he (the Judge) himself was conscious of it also, that sometimes the accused had cause of complaint against his wife. Unanimous as the verdict of the jury was, it was entitled to the greatest consideration of the Court. Owing to it the Court passed on him the lesser of these two sentences—transportation for life.

The Court at 6-45 p.m. adjourned till 10-30 this morning.

ALCOHOL FUEL.

THE "Autocar" does well to call attention once more to the question of alcohol fuel and the desirability of such a modification of the existing Excise regulations as would permit of this being manufactured in England as it is already manufactured in France and Germany. According to Dr. Ormandy, alcohol fuel possesses advantages in almost every respect over petrol. But at present it cannot be manufactured at a profit in England because of the very stringent and costly Excise regulations devised solely with regard to the production of alcohol designed for drinking purposes.

To the production of alcohol in its de-natured form no exception whatever need be taken. On the contrary, there are here all the makings of a gigantic new industry which is deserving of every encouragement on that account alone. Dr. Ormandy points out, too, that there is another and even greater market for alcohol than that implied by its use as motor-fuel namely, that accorded by its advantages as an illuminant. Beautiful incandescent lamps burning alcohol are already used to the extent of hundreds of thousands. Dr. Ormandy states, on the Continent, and nothing but the prohibitive price of alcohol in this country prevents them from supplanting here also the ill-smelling, inefficient, and dangerous paraffin lamp at present used.

"Chauffeur" or "driver"? Once again the question has been raised why a French term should be employed to describe the hired driver of a motor-car ; and once more the most cogent reasons have been advanced against the adoption of this course. But words and phrases, even the ugliest and least defensible, have a way of getting themselves adopted in all languages when they seem to supply any sort of need, and there is good reason to believe that "chauffeur" will prove in the end only another instance. And, after all, considering the number which we have contributed to the sporting vocabulary of France we need not foam at the mouth perhaps if for once in a way our neighbours return the compliment by lending us one of theirs, for which, as a matter of fact, we have no precise and obvious equivalent.—"Westminster."

TO SUFFOCATE BURGLARS.

THE Attica, Ind., Ledger describes a machine designed to prevent the robbery of safes, stores and dwellings. It looks somewhat like a little cannon. It is a brass cylinder two feet and a half long and six inches in diameter. The interior is in two parts ; one part is filled with formaldehyde, which forms a deadly gas, and the other part with gunpowder and the mechanism necessary to operate it. This mechanism is electrically operated, the connections being made by an electric mat placed near the property to be protected. Stepping on the mat closes the circuits so that the gunpowder is ignited, the chemical is forced out in the form of spray, and the would-be burglar is suffocated within two seconds. Cutting the wires does no good, for the machine is operated by both a closed and an open circuit, and the net result would be the same.

Two well-known American ladies have just been decorated by the French Government. The one is Miss Cassatt, a native of Pittsburg, who has received the Legion of Honour as an unsought distinction. Miss Cassatt, who has been a number of years in Paris, has won celebrity as a painter of genre. The other lady who has been honoured is Mrs. Bullock-Workman, almost as well-known in London and Paris as in New York as the intrepid companion of her husband in his climbs among the Himalayas. She has received the "Palms" of an Officer o Public Instruction from the hands of M. Loube himself. Mrs. Bullock-Workman returns to Paris [illegible]

THE STATE AND ITS HUNGRY CHILDREN.

DISCUSSION AT THE GUILDHALL.

SIR JOHN GORST'S STRONG SPEECH.

WITH a preliminary benediction from the Lord Mayor some three hundred members of the National Labour Conference began a discussion at the Guildhall on Jan. 20th, on the State Maintenance of Children. The audience, with a few notable exceptions, consisted of working men delegates. Sir John Gorst, M.P., occupied the chair, and there were present a large number of ladies, prominent amongst whom was the Countess of Warwick, who occupied a front seat, and—splendidly dressed in black velvet and sables—took notes of the proceedings.

The speakers proved to be sharply divided on the question as to whether the State ought to provide meals for children in schools, some of the children being what might be described as "little piggers" and others "whole hoggers"; and as to how far the State ought to go. All, however, were of opinion that the children of the poor ought to be fed. Sir John Gorst pointed ought that every child had a statutory right to be so cared for. He, however, was not in favour of State maintenance of all children, but only of those who were in need. A lingering faith in mothers, and a growing distrust of public administration, said Sir John, inclined him to the view that with well-nourished children who formed the majority of children in the schools, they had better not meddle, but leave them to the care of their parents. On the other hand, if a public authority had notice of there being starving children in schools, and did not at once take steps for their relief, it was liable to indictment for a misdemeanour. It was obvious that the State had been robbing the children of the poor, for they had as valid a title to maintenance as a citizen had to his property. The injustice, however, had worked out its own punishment, for our national system of education had been spoiled, and a large part of the millions spent on edusation had been wasted. The attempt to teach children with starved bodies and brains, besides being sheer cruelty, left them stupid and idiotic. For the few pounds we saved by cheating them as children they cost us hundreds as adults, for they grew up crippled, feeble, and diseased. It also resulted in degrading and weakening the Empire and the nation.

STATE CARE AND PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

Dr Macnamara, M.P., Mr. W. J. Davis (Birmingham), and others followed on the lines of the chairman, the first named gentleman contending that if people talked about "State maintenance" the whole community would take fright and no practical good would come of their agitation, while Mr. Davis, who met with a good deal of opposition, contended that children would be better and more cheaply fed at home, establishment charges running away with enormous sums when administered by the State. "Gentlemen you cannot have beefsteaks in the schools," said Mr. Davis, when dealing with the question as to how the children should be fed, and the audience shouted, "Why not?"

On the other side, a number of delegates, led by Councillor Will Thorne, of the Gasworkers' Union held that State maintenance of children was a necessary corollary of universal compulsory education. Mr. Thorne moved that, the conference of delegates from British Labour organisations and socialists and other bodies of the opinion that state care was the only effectual means of arresting the physical deterioration of the industrial population of this country which is now generally recognised as a grave national danger. With two out of the six million children in our schools underfed and fifty per cent of recruits unfit for service, said Mr. Thorne, something should certainly be done. He, however, pointed out that local rates were overburdened, but seemed to think that it cost nothing to take the necessary funds out of the Imperial Exchequer

RATE WAR ENDED.

STATEMENT BY THE CUNARD LINE.

THE Cunard Company issued the following statement from their Liverpool offices on Jan. 14th.

"Meetings have been held, on the 13th and 14th instant, between Lord Inverclyde (chairman of the Cunard Company) and Mr. Ismay (President of the International Mercantile Marine Company,) with a view of reconciling the differences between the two companies. This has been accomplished, and as a consequence the British lines, generally are increasing their rates from the 17th instant. Circulars have been sent out to the agents advising them of the increases, the effect of which is practically to put the rates up to the figures at which they stood before the war broke out."

The struggle over the Atlantic steerage rates, which has been on the point of collapsing for some time past, has now finally come to an end. For the past few days, writes a correspondent, conferences have been taking place between representatives of the different companies, and it was evident that efforts were being made to adjust the remaining differences. These have now been successful, and circulars are being prepared for immediate issue to the agents of the respective American and Canadian companies notifying that they have decided to restore the third-class rates to the figure which prevailed before the war began, booking to commence on Tuesday next. The companies concerned are the Allan, American Anchor, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion and White Star Lines.

The revised third-class rates to New York will be, £5 5s. for the fast boats and £3 for the others, and £5 10s. to Boston. The rates are the same both eastward and westward. Passengers by New York steamers are forwarded to Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore, and by Boston steamers to New York. Philadelphia, or Baltimore without extra charge. The second-cabin rates are fixed at £9 by the majority of steamers, ten shillings more being charged for such boats as the Oceanic, Campania, and Lucania, and ten shillings less for the slowest boats. The White Star Line will maintain the Friday sailing from Liverpool to New York, notwithstanding the efforts made by the Cunard Company to get the Friday sailings withdrawn.

It is declared that British lines lost at least £50,000 in the struggle. This does not take into consideration any expenses incurred by the German lines in helping their allies.

RE-ENACTING PORT ARTHUR IN LONDON.

MOVING PICTURES OF THE SIEGE AND SURRENDER.

IN five or six weeks, London will have an opportunity of witnessing the bloodless re-enactment of the siege of Port Arthur, and the scenes which accompanied the surrender of the brave garrison.

A bioscope operator sent out by Mr. Charles Urban, head of the well-known animated picture firm, has followed General Nogi during the past seven months, and taken realistic records of the fighting round Port Arthur, the heroic assaults which have preceded the capture of the many forts, and the historic meeting of the besieged and the besiegers, the march out of the Russians, and the final entry of the Japanese, together with pictures of Port Arthur as it was at the close of the siege. To round off the series the operator has gone to Tokio "to bioscope" the arrival of the Russian prisoners in Japan.

Mr. Urban, said the series of pictures which would soon be on the way to London covered something like forty thousand feet of films. They were the accumulation of several months, and would be a complete record of the events that led up to the fall of Port Arthur, and what happened at and after the capitulation.

Very large sums have been spent in obtaining these pictures, and the operator has shared with General Nogi's army the hardships of the campaign

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	14	4	10
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	10	11	37
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	33	22	41
a D Khetwadi, Ghegaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	3	2	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	20	22	51
a F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	9	8	17
G Mahim and Worli ...	2	2	17
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	10	18
Total ...	97	81	201
Total plague deaths to date...	279,850	232,052	
Same date last year ...	58	60	142

SMALL POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
28	28

THE DEFICIENT ARMY BAYONET.

INCHES SHORT OF GERMAN ARMY MODEL.

WHATEVER be the merits of the new short rifle which is to be supplied to all branches of the Army, it certainly does not fill the idea of what is required as a support for the bayonet writes the "West minster." It may be that the War Office has come to the conclusion that the bayonet is an obsolete weapon, but if that is so it seems a foolish waste of money and an unnecessary addition to the impediments of the soldier to fit bayonets to the guns. Even the Lee-Metford, with its short bayonet, did not give the British soldier anything like the reach which some Continental troops have but the new pattern is five inches shorter than the old The latest German rifle, with the bayonet fixed, is thirteen inches longer than the new British model—that is to say that with men of equal reach the British private would have thirteen inches of steel in him before he touched his foe. Such a condition of things as that is scarcely likely to enhance that "confidence in the weapon" the lack of which Lord Roberts regards as one of the sources of British reverses in the Boer war, it is true that South African experience scarcely suggested that the bayonet will be a big factor in modern warfare, but the fighting in the Far East has shown that some such weapon is an essential part of the soldier's equipment. If that is so, then the bayonet provided should be altered to give the British soldier a reach reasonably near that of other civilised troops. There is one other point in regard to the new rifle. Lord Roberts has recently said that he is more than ever satisfied that the British reverses in the Boer war were in a great measure attributable to our men not being able to shoot and not having confidence in the weapon with which they were armed. To learn to shoot well is, in the opinion of many experts, the greater part of a soldier's training but the difficulties of teaching good shooting in this country are made considerable by the lack of ranges. At Bisley last year, however, there was shown the sub-target machine, an American invention, by means of which it is claimed that the soldier can be taught accurate shooting in a very confined area and without firing a single bullet. The Canadian team, which did so well at Bisley had kept in practice on their voyage across the Atlantic by means of this instrument. Obviously, if it is a success, the opportunities of musketry practice are enormously enlarged. The War Office, however, does not seem disposed to give the machine a trial, although the Admiralty has been quick to add one to the equipment of Whale Island and another is being tested at the Royal Engineers' camp at Aldershot, where it will have a severe trial, for the company which practises with it has a fine shooting record. If the sub-target machine has anything like the efficiency attributed to it the policy of the War Office in regard to it would seem to be of a piece with the treatment which is accorded the breech-loading gun, the story of which Lord Roberts has been telling in the "Nineteenth Century."

THE POSTPONED SERVIAN BANQUET.

REGICIDE SHADOWS.

AGAIN the diplomats in Servia are recalcitrant and refuse to partake of the Royal repast offered by King Peter if it contains a regicide seasoning, writes the Belgrade Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette." Therefore the usual official dinner has been dispensed with under the pretext that "the celebration of the New Year is not national custom," and it is proposed by the Government to adopt St. Andrew's Day, instead of the 1st of January, for the exchange of international greetings. Now, St. Andrew's Day is the Feast of the Triumph of the House of Karageorge, and as such will be welcome to the King. But for the present its great attraction lies in the fact that it falls on the 30th of November, so that there is ample time for the representatives of Europe to reconsider their decision and fraternise with the regicides before it arrives.

Not only has there been no reception at the Palace for the diplomats, but King Peter's subjects have been likewise debarred from offering their wonted greetings on the orthodox New Year's day. They seem to have interpreted the closing of the Palace doors on January 1, as a sign that any demonstration would be unwelcome and opposed to Servian custom for the attendance in the Cathedral was smaller than ever, and the King's subjects doubtless contented themselves with wishing him well in the privacy of their own hearts.

The revival of the regicide question is attributed to England's aggressiveness consequent on the fall of Port Arthur. She is credited with the wish to reappoint a Minister in Belgrade without yielding on the point which caused his withdrawal. Colonel Mishkin has been elected President of the officers' mess-room by a small majority. Even though the Belgrade garrison is supposed to consist almost entirely of regicides, Colonel Rashitch, a Marshal of the late King Alexander, ran him close.

The Archiepiscopal Synod has found the Metropolitan guilty on almost every point of the accusations brought against him, but he has declared that no consideration will make him resign his post; and as by virtue of the Church Canons, he cannot be removed, nothing has been gained by the indictment, except additional obloquy poured on the head of the Servian Church.

Mr. Novakovitch, Minister at the Court of Russia, has resigned, and will be succeeded by Mr. Vonitch, Servian Minister in Vienna. It is proposed to appoint Dr Nenadovitch, King Peter's cousin and secretary, to the post in Vienna thus left vacant, and feelers have been put forth to ascertain whether the Emperor Francis Joseph will condone the fact that Dr. Nenodovitch was privy to the conspiracy against the late King Alexander without being actually a partner in the plot to murder.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, FEB. 8.

Wednesday.—The barometer has risen briskly to rapidly in North-east India, Orissa and the east Central Provinces and slightly to briskly in Burma, and the low pressure area over the north bay has apparently filled up a brisk fall of pressure has occurred in Rajputana and a shallow depression is shown near Bikaner. A few light local falls snow have occurred in the West Himalayas and a few light local falls of rain in North Burma. Leahio reports nearly 1 1/2 an inch and Monywa and Simla 1 1/4 inch. The depression in Rajputana is not affecting weather in the plains but conditions continue feebly unsettled in the hill districts of Upper India where more local precipitation is possible. Fine weather is likely elsewhere.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 8TH FEBRUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Raipur and a brisk fall at Ajmere, pressure changes have been small and irregular. The barometer is in moderate to considerable excess of normal in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kashiswar.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Dwarka and Bombay and moderate to light elsewhere

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Trichinopoly and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Madras and Trichinopoly while they both still remain much below normal elsewhere. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Cuddapah and the lowest 35° at Indore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is almost clear everywhere.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th February 1905.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches	29·973
Temperature of the air ... degrees	66·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer ...	58·4
Dew Point ...	49·2
Relative humidity of Air ...	2 45
Extent of cloudy sky, the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	0 0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees	75·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) ...	59·6
General Direction of Wind.* ...	N, NW, NNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours * miles ...	377

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the

PURELY PERSONAL.

LORD FITZWILLIAM, though still but little over thirty, has already played many parts—sportsman traveller, mining engineer, cyclist, polo-player, hunter of big game, soldier, politician—and throughout he has borne himself with the indefinable charm of modest unassuming youth. At Eton and at "Trin. Coll., Camb." he was recognised as a "real good sort" without the least bit of "side," but if you look at him carefully you will see that there is much more in the man than a mere undergraduates' idol. The firm, rather full mouth, and long pointed chin, as well as the large, beautifully-shaped nose, bespeak real strength of character. The forehead is neither too broad nor too high, the eyes are full of brightness, and intelligence, and the ears are deeply involuted. The whole face, while not handsome in the sense that an artist's model is handsome, is really good-looking, and inspires confidence.

The significant remark attributed to little Prince Edward of Wales on a somewhat momentous occasion, applied during many long years to the brilliant young peer whose adventures in search of hidden treasure have been exciting so much interest and comment. Owing to the premature death of the late Lord Fitzwilliam's son, that venerable Victorian peer had for many long years his grandson as heir and the young man was in a somewhat peculiar position, owing to the fact that the Fitzwilliam's property had never been entailed. Lord Milton, however, played up to his difficult part in the most admirable fashion—he delighted the aged and old-world owner of Wentworth Woodhouse by entering Parliament at the same age as had done his father, his grandfather and, his great-grandfather; for a while he was the Baby of the House sitting as Liberal Unionist M. P for Wakefield.

Wentworth Woodhouse, though not so familiar to the man in the street as Chatsworth or Blenheim is quite as magnificent as either, and has many features in which the other two great country palaces are lacking. There, the Victorian Lord Fitzwilliam entertained during the whole of his long life in the most splendid fashion, and in a way which it may safely be asserted will never again be enjoyed by the country gentry of England; indeed, Queen Victoria is said to have observed onone occasion that she for her part, could not afford to live 'en prince' as could the owner of Wentworth Woodhouse! Some idea of the size of the house may be gained by an old story concerning a visit there paid by Baron von Liebeg. When retiring to rest for the night he was solemly handed a packet of wafers by the groom of the chambers in order that he should, by dropping them in a continuous line from the smoking-room to his bedroom, the next morning find his way back again.

Like Lord Brougham and some other eminent personages, Lord Fitzwilliam has had the rather dubious pleasure of reading his own obituary notices. Some years ago, when he was Lord Milton, several of the papers announced that he had been killed in a hunting accident, and a waggish friend seized the golden opportunity of sending him a copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost." The same friend afterwards made amends by sending a copy of "Paradise Regained" to Lord Milton on the occasion of his marriage to Lady Maud Dundas, which was really a very pretty compliment to the bride.

Lady Fitzwilliam will carry on in the most adequate twentieth century fashion the glories of Wentworth Woodhouse. She is Lord and Lady Zealand's second daugter, and thus a niece of Lady Bradford and Lady Grosvenor. As Lady Maud Dundas she was quite one of the noted beauties of her year, and she was married on Midsummer's Day ten years ago at St Paul's Cathedral, the church being it was understood at the time, the bride's own choice. Lady Fitzwilliam is one of the best amateur actresses in Society, her greatest triumph having been scored in "The Manœuvres of Jane." She is also a keen sportswoman, and as a girl always followed the Aske hounds. Before her husband succeeded his grandfather, she spent much of her time in Ireland, where the then Lord Milton had a delightful place in Co. Wicklow.

The purchase by Lord Fitzwilliam of one of the great ocean greyhounds created quite a mild sensation when it took place. But soon it became known among the friends of the owner of the Veronique—for so Lord Fitzwilliam re-christened the "Harlech Castle"—that a great treasure hunt was premeditated. The subsequent proceedings have become public property. The adventurous Earl certainly met with the adventures which are said to attend those who go to seek them, and though he has not met with the success which such an enterprise deserved, he still fully believes in the existence of the Mary Dier Treasure on Cocos Island, and perhaps the day may come when the Veronique may make a second and more successful expedition to this famous Treasure Island.

There is a touch of pathos always about an old man surviving his sons by many years; and such was the lot of Earl de Montalt, who died last week at the great age of eighty-seven, leaving no male heir to inherit the earldom which Queen Victoria conferred on him when he was already pretty well stricken in years. His elder boy died in infancy; and the younger, who grew to be a man and a gallant soldier, fell in the first Boer War, now nearly a generation ago. Lord de Montalt leaves several daughters (the eldest married to Lord Colchester); and though his earldom expires with him, he is succeeded in the Viscountcy of Hawarden—the title by which he himself was known for a great many years—by a cousin. The new Viscount inherits also Dundrum, the handsome Grecian house in Tipperary standing among luxuriant woods, where the old Earl lived most of the year on terms of cordial amity with his numerous tenants.

Lord de Montalt's heir, afterwards Captain Cornwallis Maude, and I were schoolfellows at Eton (writes an old Etonian) and great friends; but he was known then not as Maude, but as Fleeming, having assumed the surname of his mother, who was heiress-general of the Fleemings, Earls of Wigton Drummonds, Earls of Perth; Keiths, Earls Marischal, and other illustrious houses. Lady Hawarden died in 1835, about the time that Fleeming and I entered the school. We used to "mess together," i.e. at breakfast and tea (a sociable custom now, I fancy, abolished, as at most of the houses all meals are taken in common), and, as the usage was, provided private provender to supplement the school allowance of rolls and butter. Fleeming's contribution to our stock of dainties was, on one occasion, a big jar of treacle, which was the cause of a terrible mishap. Coming in one morning hungry to breakfast after early school, my messmate went to the "sock-cupboard," as it was called, to reach down the jar of treacle, which was still almost full. The shelf was high, the impatient boy was small. The jar tipped up, and fell down inverted on the head of the unfortunate Fleeming, completely "bonnetting him," and half smothering him with its black and glutinous contents. I remember pouring several jugs of cold water over his head, and otherwise doing my best for him in his sad plight. But I do not think he got his hair free of the sticky mess for days.

Probably the greatest oculist in the world is Dr. Pagenstecher, of Wiesbaden, who regularly attended Queen Victoria, and who is consulted by almost every Royalty in Europe, and by the aristocracy and plutocracy all over the world. Wiesbaden and Pagenstecher are synonymous, and close to the famous Klinik in the Taunus Strasse runs Pagenstecher Strasse. "Der Herr Professor," as he is called with a sort of reverential affectionateness in Wiesbaden, lives a very quiet life, and one of absolute devotion to his work. By half-past nine every morning he is in his Klinik ready to receive the patients, new and old, crowded in his consulting-room from all parts of the world. But before this he has already been round his private hospital, and has visited each resident patient in his or her room. Consultations last till noon, after which he devotes himself for two or three hours to the Charity Eye Hospital (Augenheilanstalt) close by. Here every patient is seen by him and every operation performed by him, whilst he deals personally with the cases as gently for the poorest peasant sent hither at the cost of his parish as he does for the aristocrat or millionaire who can pay the fees which the great oculist's genius and marvellous skill demand. In the afternoon he performs operations in his own Klinik.

Pagenstecher is a wonderful man. But though his eyes are keen and "seeing," one may not at first glance realise the power of this small, slight, old man, who, with grey hair and long beard in which the brown of youth still lingers looks so like an Englishman. Dr. Pagenstecher by-the-way speaks English perfectly having spent several years in England. But when his hands touch one it is a revelation of the genius of the man. Beautiful hands they are white and firm, with slim fingers and pink, filbert nails. And in each of those finger-tips seems to live a separate brain; an independent, conscious visioning power; whilst with all their gentleness and delicacy of touch their strength is that of the finest tempered steel. Over the vine-covered door of his famous Klinik in the Taunus Strasse, hundreds of grateful men and women to whom Pagenstecher has given back the joy of life, might quite inscribing, "He maketh the blind to see."

GOUT

Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica Lumbago.
Gouty Eczema.
Emphatic Proofs of the Efficacy and Marvellous Success of Bishop's Varalettes in all these forms of Uric Acid Trouble.

The most striking fact that needs to be realized in regard to Gout, Rheumatism Rheumatic Gout, Stone, Gravel, Sciatica, Lumbago and Gouty Eczema is that all alike spring from the same source. Each of these troubles is a consequence of the failure of the kidneys to do their work thoroughly, properly, completely, and efficiently. The function of the kidneys is to relieve the body of waste matter, and as long as they do this you will not suffer from the troubles we are now discussing; but if this function is inefficiently performed, discomfort and pain will ensue. Bishop's Varalettes assist nature in the direction indicated, and are therefore the remedy required in all such maladies as those referred to above.

PROOF.

BISHOP'S VARALETTES IN GOUT. "Having received such perfect benefit and relief from Bishop's Varalettes for gout, I am writing this to request you to send me samples of the same, as I am desirous to introduce them in my practice here. I suffered a martyrdom before using Bishop's Varalettes, and now for at least three months I have not had even a twinge of it.—Dr. JEKSON, Hope Street, Cape Town."

But many readers of the preceding matter will say that they have never, to their knowledge, suffered from any such disorders as are mentioned above. It is perfectly true that you may not yet have had any of the specific troubles mentioned, but you may have noticed some rather unpleasant symptoms, though thus far they have only been slight. Perhaps you feel irritated between your fingures, in the palm of your hand, or about your ankles, or there may be a burning sensation on the skin; you may possibly notice little concretions on the outer rim of the ear or little lumps under the skin on the arms, breast, or legs; a good meal is followed by acidity, heartburn, or flatulence; your liver is inactive, and this causes aching in your right side Perhaps you pass grains of uric acid, or your joints are stiff or enlarged, or you are conscious of pains in your muscles every now and then.

Such discomforts indicate the fact that there is some departure from the standard of perfect health, and a little immediate attention and three or four weeks' treatment will prevent, may be, years of suffering later. Bishop's Varalettes dissolve the waste matter that the kidneys are failing to eliminate, and break up accumulations of the urates, and with the expulsion of the waste matter through the natural channels your unpleasant symptoms cease.

The most important thing when the first symptoms of uric acid trouble are noticed is to commence Bishop's Varalette treatment immediately. There is no possible advantage in delay, as the only effects of procrastination is to give time for the trouble to strengthen its grip on the system, and cause the patient to endure suffering which might have been avoided.

PROOF.

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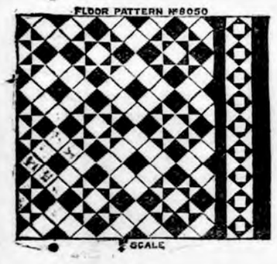

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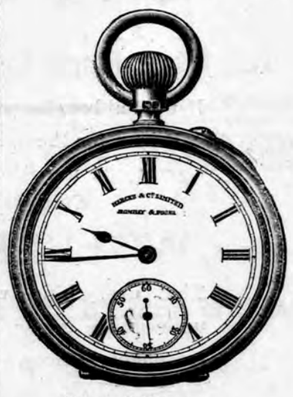

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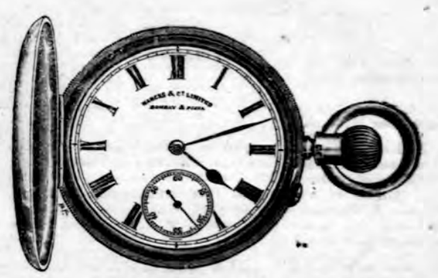

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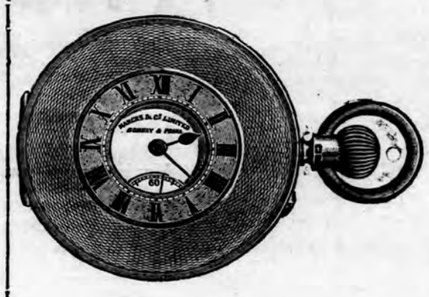

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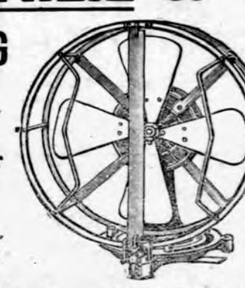

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, 'the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

Seed not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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